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ABSTRACT

The Social Science Research Council's activities during its 50th anniversary year are summarized. In addition to presenting detailed accounts from 30 committees which comprise the Council, the report includes a staff essay on social development during early childhood. The report indicates that the Council pursued the advancement of research in the social sciences during fiscal 1974 in a variety of ways, including the establishment of several new committees of scholars; the improvement of training for research through summer institutes, conferences, and grants; and the encouragement of social science research publications. The major portion of the document reports on committee activities. The committees, grouped in categories that indicate their central interests, are concerned with advancing research on selected social science fields or topics through appraisal of needs and the planning and conduct of projects to meet them; the training, recruitment, and development of social science research personnel through fellowship or grant programs; increasing knowledge of particular areas of the world; and intercouncil cooperation. Also included are statements from the Ad Hoc Finance Committee, the committee for fellowships and grants, and a listing of publications. (Author/DB)

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SOCIAL
SCIENCE
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COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT
1974-1975

SO 009 101

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THE SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL *has as its purpose the advancement of research in the social sciences.*

The Council is a corporation, chartered under the laws of the State of Illinois. Twenty-one members of the board of directors are elected or appointed from panels nominated by the Executive Committee of the board, for three-year terms, by seven national scientific societies: the American Anthropological Association, American Economic Association, American Historical Association, American Political Science Association, American Psychological Association, American Sociological Association, and the American Statistical Association. The remaining nine directors are elected by the board itself. The membership of the corporation consists of all former and all current directors of the Council.

The board of directors meets twice a year. Its work is done through an extensive committee system and a staff. The Executive Committee exercises the powers of the board of directors between meetings. In addition, various matters are considered by the Committee on Problems and Policy before going to the board or to the Executive Committee. These committees are assisted by a considerable number of advisory, planning, and administrative committees, sometimes with subcommittees of their own. With the exception of the Executive Committee and the ex officio members of the Committee on Problems and Policy, committee members need not be members of the board of directors but are chosen solely on the basis of their suitability.

The headquarters of the Council, where most of its activities are administered, including its fellowship and grant programs, are located at 605 Third Avenue, New York, New York 10016. The Council also maintains a Center for Coordination of Research on Social Indicators at 1755 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT
1974–75

The year 1974–75, the first year in the Council's second half century, was one in which a number of important committee activities were completed and an unusually large number of new initiatives were taken. Since most of this volume is devoted to activities that were planned in previous years and carried out in 1974–75, I would like in these opening pages to focus upon new initiatives that seem particularly promising.

Although the program changes each year, the goal of the Council—the advancement of research in the social sciences—remains unchanged. As in the past, this goal has been pursued in a wide variety of ways: the establishment of committees of scholars that set priorities and make plans for critical areas of social science research; the improvement of training for research through summer institutes and fellowship programs; the support of individual research through a program of small grants for postdoctoral research on international topics; the sponsorship of research conferences, often interdisciplinary and international; and the encouragement of books and other research publications that are products of those activities. The organizational mode also remains essentially unchanged: the Council carries out its program through some 30 working committees, each of which is assisted by one or more members of the Council's professional staff. The reports of these committees constitute most of this annual report volume.

The programs of the Council are administered by professional staff members who themselves are social scientists. Although their primary responsibility is to assist the Council's committees to carry out their work, they also find time for scholarly publication. During the past year staff members—in addition to the writing that was related to committee activities—published books, chapters in books, and articles on such diverse topics as human aggression, cognition and perception, social role theory, recent German economic history, women in Japanese politics, foreign physicians in the United States, and the nature and goals of the environmental movement. Staff members remain in close touch with their colleagues in colleges and universities throughout the United States and other countries; they try to be informed not only of developments in their own fields but of developments in adjacent ones as well; and they continually review and evaluate these developments with each other, both orally and in writing.

International Programs

The Council is of course continuing its series of foreign area programs, with their focus upon conferences, workshops, doctoral dissertation research fellowships, and individual and collaborative postdoctoral grant programs. These activities are described on pages 81–130 of this report.

Two foreign area committees are developing innovative programs that deserve mention in this review of new initiatives.

The first members of the new Joint Committee on Western Europe were appointed by the boards of directors of the Council and of the American Council of Learned Societies in March 1975. European and American scholars are participating in a series of meetings to plan the activities of the committee, and it is anticipated that the full committee will be truly transatlantic both in its membership and in its research agenda.

The committee is initially planning a series of conferences on recent theories about advanced industrial societies and on recent research into the processes of political and socioeconomic change in Western industrial societies. One of the core problems that the committee is attacking is the failure of prevailing theories to explain the increase in internal social conflict and political unrest that has taken place in both the United States and in Western Europe since the mid-1960s—and the consequent need for the development of new explanatory models.

The Joint Committee on South Asian Studies—formed in 1970 and administered until this year by the American Council of Learned Societies—is also planning a major expansion of its activities. In addition to its continuing postdoctoral grants program for Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka, the committee is attempting to encourage new discussion and research on South Asian conceptual systems—as expressed in social structure, language, literature, and the representational and performing arts.

The committee feels that more careful delineation of South Asian conceptual systems will lead to important new perceptions of socioeconomic, political, and cultural processes in South Asia. More ambitiously, they may also contribute to the development of new, and less parochially Western, theoretical perspectives and analytical frameworks. The methodological and philosophical problems of attempting to relate the intellectual constructs of a major non-Western civilization to the Western social sciences and humanities are, of course, enormous. However, the potential for new insights, for the redefinition of seemingly familiar problems, and for charting previously unexamined social, psychological, and cultural phenomena appears to warrant the efforts involved.

In addition, a new Joint Committee on Southeast Asia will be formed during the coming year in order to help draw together and encourage further research on that region, which extends from Burma east to Indonesia and the Philippines. Because scholarly interest in Southeast Asia is relatively new, having developed in the United States largely since World War II, much of the existing research is fragmented and diverse. However, enough has been accomplished so that it is now timely to look toward some modest integrative efforts, through either seminars and conferences or reflective syntheses by individual scholars. As in the case of South Asia, the committee is particularly likely to encourage efforts at specifying and testing indigenous Southeast Asian conceptual systems for their analytic and interpretive power.

Longitudinal Studies

Social scientists have shown an increasing interest in questions concerning social change and human development. Three types of data are employed to examine these issues. First, data may be obtained at one point in time that may include both time-related variables, such as age, and variables requiring individuals to report upon past events. Second, data from comparable groups may be obtained at two or more points in time. Third, data may be obtained from the same individuals at two or more points in time. Each type of data has certain limitations with respect to the research questions it can answer and the analyses that are appropriate.

Longitudinal research requiring data from the same individuals (or comparable groups) at more than one point in time poses many problems, some of which are encountered in the other research approaches and some of which are unique to longitudinal studies. An important problem longitudinal research shares with other methodologies is that of distinguishing between effects attributable to maturation and effects that result from historical events or the time of year at which measurements are taken. Problems unique to longitudinal research include sample maintenance, the appropriateness of measures derived from cross-sectional approaches, and the difficulty of drawing inferences about change when there are different intervals of time between measurements.

Although there have been several efforts to define the problems involved in longitudinal research, there has not been a major effort devoted to the discussion and accumulation of solutions to these problems. The Council, therefore, has planned several small exploratory meetings during the coming year to bring together social scientists engaged in longitudinal research, or knowledgeable concerning its methods, to develop an agenda for the improvement of longitudinal methodology.

Gifted Children

The Council is in the process of appointing a committee on gifted children. The impetus for this initiative came from the American Psychological Foundation, which received a bequest from the Esther Katz Rosen estate to be applied to "the advancement and application of knowledge about gifted children." In requesting that the Council administer these funds, an *ad hoc* committee of the Foundation chaired by Robert Sears of Stanford University cited the Council's reputation for conducting activities of the sort believed most likely to lead to the stimulation of vigorous research activity in this field. The Council responded positively to this request.

This topic first received scientific attention in the 1920s, beginning with the initial volume of Lewis M. Terman's monumental *Genetic Studies of Genius* (1925), an examination of the intellectual, psychological, and physical characteristics of some 1500 California schoolchildren whose I.Q. scores were above 140. In a program of longitudinal research virtually unequalled in the social sciences, Terman and his followers conducted seven follow-up studies (1927–28, 1936, 1939–40, 1945, 1950–52, 1955, 1960) which chronicle the development of these schoolchildren from childhood to adolescence, through early adulthood, and into middle age.

A revival of interest in this topic occurred in the post-Sputnik era, when the Soviet Union presented a challenge to America's leadership in the production of scientists and engineers. That challenge led to several kinds of responses, including the generation of special classroom curriculum materials in mathematics and the sciences.

In recent years, however, there has been a perceptible decline of interest in systematic theory and research devoted to an understanding of gifted children. Many factors have contributed to this decline, the most important of which seem to be related to shifts in the social priorities of the nation which characterized the 1960s. Segments of the population whose education had up to then been neglected were targeted for special consideration: the 1954 Supreme Court ruling ushered in a period during which both social scientists and governmental agencies devoted a significant portion of their time and resources to a response to the educational needs of Blacks, and later of other minorities. The resulting programs often stressed compensatory education for these groups, offering few special provisions for the gifted among them. A similar commitment was made during the same period, in concern expressed for the educational needs of the mentally retarded and of children with learning disabilities. The result, for the study of gifted children, was a period during which activity was minimal and from which few well-integrated programs of basic research emerged.

It is clear, however, that the encouragement of exceptional talent is a vital enterprise, one with potential both for advancing our understanding of the processes according to which children of all ability levels acquire and utilize knowledge of the world, and for enriching the nation's pool of human resources. The Council plans to appoint a committee that may focus on a range of topics and use a definition of giftedness that includes excellence in many areas—artistic and social as well as intellectual. In addition to the psychologists and educators who have traditionally studied giftedness, the Council hopes to bring to this undertaking the perspectives of social scientists from other disciplines, including sociology and anthropology. During the next months, groups of scholars will be consulted in order to explore issues for the committee's attention.

Social Development in Childhood

Developmental psychologists have shown a growing interest in the noncognitive aspects of child development, and over the past few years the Council staff has discussed some of the issues involved. During this past year a small grant from the Spencer Foundation has allowed the Council to explore more systematically the state of theory, research, and practice related to the development of emotional capacities and affective behavior in children. A first meeting of consultants reviewed recent research on affective development and outlined some of the problems involved in its study. A second meeting reviewed school programs designed to support the development of affect.

In addition to these meetings on affective development, the Council staff met with social scientists who are knowledgeable about noncognitive development. As a result, what started out as two distinct areas of concern—the development of emotions and feelings in childhood and the processes involved in early social development more generally—began to merge. The changing social behavior of children involves the simultaneous interaction of cognitions and affects; it was concluded that an examination of the nature of this interaction could produce important new research.

This year's *Annual Report* includes a staff essay, by Peter B. Read and David Jenness, which outlines some of the important and unresolved issues related to social development during childhood. The essay has not been reviewed either by the Council's Committee on Problems and Policy or by its board of directors, and does not commit the Council to a program in this area. However, like the other new areas described in this report, it is illustrative of the Council's continued openness to new research initiatives—from the staff, from the board, from committee members, or from other scholars who share the Council's commitment to the advancement of research in the social sciences.

ELEANOR BERNERT SHELDON

SOME NEGLECTED ASPECTS OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT IN CHILDHOOD

PETER B. READ AND DAVID JENNESS

Numerous biological, psychological, and social changes occur in orderly fashion during childhood. While children develop a diversity of physical, intellectual, and social skills, institutions such as the family and the school seem to concern themselves with separate dimensions of development. Thus, a child's development may become viewed in an oversimplified way—for example, as a dichotomy with the development of mental processes and abilities, on the one hand, and that of social and emotional traits, on the other. From this perspective, the family may be seen as providing experiences for social and emotional growth, while schools offer training in intellectual skills. Yet any parent or teacher knows the difficulty of maintaining a distinction between the intellective and the nonintellective aspects of a child's behavior. In watching a child grow from the nonverbal, uncoordinated condition of infancy to the more articulate and controlled stages of later life, parents and teachers perceive that development involves a complex interaction of mental and socioemotional changes.

Similarly, different cultures and different periods of history may stress one or another dimension of human development. In the United States in the 1950s and 1960s, technological advances, combined with international scientific competition, placed a special emphasis upon the importance of formal intellectual training. Schools developed innovative programs to improve the teaching of mathematics and other basic skills. More recently, there seems to be a shift away from this intellectual focus with the burgeoning of various humanistic movements (e.g., group therapy, transcendental meditation, and transactional analysis) which assert the primary importance of man's feelings and social relationships. In the schools, numerous new approaches to learning have appeared under the label "affective education"; these emphasize the contribution of social and emotional development to academic performance.

It is instructive to examine the state of knowledge concerning child development from the perspective of the relationship between the intellectual and the nonintellectual aspects of human experience. Some social scientists, notably those in education, have distinguished between a *cognitive* domain (the mastery of tasks reflecting mental capacities) and an *affective* domain (feelings, emotions, interpersonal motivations, and social perceptions and skills). Yet, like teachers and parents, social scientists usually consider this distinction an analytical one, noting that most behavior involves some combination of traits from both domains. Furthermore, most psychologists have preferred to view the growth of emotions and feelings as only one of many components of a child's total *social development*. This development involves conceptions and abilities as they are expressed in social interaction, and probably as mediated by a socially grounded self-concept. From this viewpoint, the one employed in this essay, the term "affect" is reserved for use in reference to specific feelings and emotions (e.g., anger, love, fear) apart from their contribution to more complex "self" constructs (e.g., self-esteem) or social capacities (e.g., empathy).

Our knowledge of child development appears especially weak in respect to the development of emotions in particular and to social development more generally. A review of the literature on child development reveals a predominance of research upon cognitive growth. This emphasis is surprising, since most major personality theorists concerned with development stress social and emotional factors. Maslow,[1] Sullivan,[2] Erikson,[3] and Loevinger,[4] among others, have proposed theories of development that describe the differentiation and integration of nonintellective characteristics. Each of these theories has distinguished different stages for the social and emotional growth of individuals, culminating in the self's ability to satisfy internal needs and values without causing disruptive social conflicts. Furthermore, a major textbook on child development[5] concludes with an epilogue proposing emotional maturity as the desirable end state of healthy development. Thus, although the social and emotional dimensions of child development are of major concern to parents, educators, clinicians, personality theorists, and textbook authors, the research effort devoted to this area has been meager. Consequently, there are significant gaps in our knowledge concerning noncognitive aspects of development, gaps which are especially noteworthy when compared to our increasing knowledge about cognitive growth.

This essay examines some areas of research on noncognitive development where there are important unresolved issues. Certain problems will be proposed as topics for new research and theory development and several current research projects will be described both to indicate profitable directions for future work and to support our contention that social development is a research topic whose time has come.

The Nature of Emotional Growth

Basic research upon the emotions has been preoccupied with the problem of definition. William James' early (1884) contention,[6] that emotions are primarily reactions to visceral activity and to changes in the autonomic nervous system, became the starting point for investigations that have explored the contributions of the perceptual, central nervous, and muscular systems to emotional experiences. The diversity of opinion concerning the nature of emotions has produced such a disconnected body of research that it becomes difficult to establish conclusions concerning the development of emotions in childhood. Few researchers have even addressed themselves to developmental questions beyond the years of infancy.

Although an overall trend toward the increasing differentiation of affects is well-documented, it is not clear at what point or under what conditions emotions other than basic ones (pleasure–pain, attraction–repulsion) begin to be experienced. There is evidence suggesting that children possess at a very early age the physiological capacity to express a wide range of emotions. But the muscular ability to express an emotion may be totally unrelated both to the cognitive capacity to experience it and to the social experiences that may lead to its expression. Many emotions initially experienced as transient responses to external stimuli may become more lasting sentiments and thus may energize self-generated behaviors. Research has not clarified the nature of these transformations or the experiences that may cause or facilitate their occurrence.

Although it has been argued by Erikson [7] and others that certain periods of development are characterized by specific emotional themes or crises, there has been little empirical evidence to support this conception. In fact, most researchers on child development have not been concerned with the development and predominance of specific emotions at different points during childhood. Rather, the majority of research studies have focused upon two other issues. First, what are the social conditions that lead to the expression of specific emotions, regardless of age? Second, how do children at different levels of maturity think about emotions differently and perhaps, as a result, act upon them in a different fashion? Recent research has indicated that the emotional expressions of children are determined to a large extent by their general level of intellectual development and by the type of social interactions they have experienced. Unfortunately, these cognitive and social processes that influence emotional expression have been studied primarily during the very early years and for a limited number of affective behaviors (e.g., smiling, aggression, separation anxiety). Future research on emotional development should explore further the social and cognitive processes that modulate affective experiences between early childhood and adulthood. Although specific ages may not be characterized by the inevitable experience of specific emotional content, they may be characterized by unique profiles and structures of emotional experience or expression.

The Relationship of Affective Development to Social Development

The development of a wide range of emotional capacities in childhood has many implications for social behavior. An organizing self-concept must evolve to give some feelings priority, to account for conflicting feelings, and to relate feelings to relevant knowledge—all so that an individual may act in an informed and satisfying fashion. The ability to assess accurately the affective state of other people becomes a valuable asset in interpersonal relationships, and the ability to express one's own feelings in appropriate social situations can be an important component of satisfying social relationships. Yet very little research has studied the development of these abilities.

Hoffman[8] has initiated some promising research on the development of empathy, a phenomenon that inherently blends feelings with social interaction and cognitions about others. His work suggests that the development of empathy progresses in conjunction with cognitive growth, so that a child grows from an initial expression of empathic distress, in which a state of anxiety is involuntarily caused by another's distress, to the expression of a "more reciprocal sympathetic concern for the victim." Hoffman hypothesizes that this transformation proceeds through three stages corresponding to cognitive developments at the ages of one, two to three, and six to nine years. This research provides a merger of the cognitive, social, and affective that offers theoretical formulations of considerable heuristic value. It raises other important unresolved questions concerning the contribution of affects to social development. For example, to what extent are judgments and observations of a child's feelings in accord with that child's actual emotional experience? As children grow, in what ways might they inhibit or transform affects so that our attributions of their intent or affective state become incorrect? The study of empathy in childhood also leads us to a consideration of what other affective dimensions of social behavior are important developmental goals in themselves. If empathy is a desirable human trait, are there other valuable affectively based characteristics? For example, what of the ability to express one's feelings openly in appropriate social situations? To what extent are such abilities formed differently in different social settings or cultures? Admittedly, there have been measurement problems in these areas of research on affective aspects of social development, but they should not become insurmountable obstacles when the research mandate is so clear.

A Developmental View of Social Processes

In general, research upon social development in childhood can be separated into two broad classes, that dealing with actual social interaction and interpersonal behavior, and that dealing with the child's conceptualizations of social relations and social structure. This section is concerned with the first of these.

It would seem obvious that the study of social behavior in children would benefit from being approached developmentally. Young children, although socially responsive and socializable, are nonetheless parts of very small, closed social systems—comprised of parents, other caretakers, and siblings—and are not greatly interested in or affected by encounters with peers and others outside the family, except in a transitory way. Their social comprehensions and social norms are parentally, or at least domestically, derived. Most children do eventually become socially sensitive and competent. This must be a complex process, involving many different dimensions of behavior and many kinds of situations, and it must be a gradual one, in which the child moves from engaging others individually, or in very small sets, to encounters (often vicarious or indirect) with larger social systems.

There is a substantial body of research concerning the study of small group processes and dynamics in childhood. In the 1930s to 1950s, a number of social psychologists became interested in topics such as the formation of children's groups and aspects of attraction and leadership within these groups. The experiments of Sherif and his colleagues,[9] who studied many of these processes in boys' groups in a summer camp setting, were valuable in that they approximated a natural experiment involving interaction patterns very like those that occur repeatedly in children's lives. Yet these small group processes have generally not been studied developmentally—that is, at a number of different ages; nor has much been done to clarify specific social behaviors or sequences of behavior on the part of individuals, as opposed to groups. Finally, there are well-grounded research traditions in the study of group dynamics—for example, research on social facilitation in group learning and problem solving—that have still not been brought to the study of children.

There are several other well-established social psychological theories that deserve but have not had sufficient attention from a developmental point of view. As one example, equity theory: how do children come to understand and act on notions of equity, balance, or fairness? Another example is attribution theory, in which very little is known about developmental aspects: how do children at various ages understand causality in social transactions and ascribe intentionality, human agency, social motives, and the like? Are social perceptions of this kind—e.g., that a given behavior on the part of another can be ascribed to characteristics of that person, or to properties of the situation, or to a combination of the two—built on basic universal perceptions, in the way that children's primitive conceptions of physical causality (i.e., as to motion, direction, or force) seem to be?

Festinger's theory of social comparison processes,[10] now 20 years old, is a social psychological formulation with important implications for child development. In the transition to full social competence vis à vis peers, reference groups, and society, the child must learn a great deal about himself—his abilities, the kinds of skills and motivations that exist in other people relative to himself, and the relations among capabilities, efforts and reward—by comparing himself with others. Entrance into formal schooling, or equivalent transitional events in other societies, must instigate or accentuate such processes. Festinger posits a drive among humans to evaluate their own abilities. He points out that very often no objective means are available or appropriate for such an evaluation. In these circumstances, he hypothesizes, the person subjectively assesses his ability in comparison with the performance of others. Such comparisons are most likely to be made with others of approximately equal ability, although general cultural pressure, at least in this society, determines that the most salient comparison may be with those whose abilities are slightly superior, so that adjustments in performance are generally upward.

When we think about Festinger's theory from the developmental point of view, certain difficulties arise. It is doubtful that children customarily make the realistic and carefully calibrated comparisons that Festinger implies are the rule. It is doubtful that they compare themselves predominantly with near-equals; whole dimensions of social comparison in childhood involve relatively distant or ideal, or even hypothetical, standards or models. Nor are comparisons unidirectional: there is, for example, the phenomenon of the gifted but "underachieving" child who, finding himself isolated from his peers because few of them compare themselves to him, in some sense adjusts downward. Children do sometimes evaluate themselves by social comparison when objective measures are in fact available; similarly, they sometimes fail to use social comparison when objective measures are lacking, as studies of defective self-image or of fantasy-based strivings show. Situational factors are probably more important than the Festinger theory suggests: there is some evidence that in children social comparisons are more prevalent in problematical, anxiety-laden, or especially salient circumstances. Finally, Festinger's paper does not take into account the notion that much social comparison is not direct, but second-hand, or that children probably go from specific comparison with nearby individuals to the eventual employment of abstract standards and norms, recourse to which may predominate in adult life.

Veroff[11] has, in fact, made a substantial attempt to expand Festinger's theory developmentally. He recognizes that children do not at some age simply mature into a social comparison mode. Postulating that an autonomous, nonsocial motivational system—based on very early achievement strivings beginning in infancy—must precede the social comparison phase, he suggests that encouragement from parents and older siblings, along with entry into schooling, may be the proximate cause for the child's beginning to utilize social comparison processes. Veroff also expands Festinger's rather strict construal of "ability," stressing that social comparison permits not only the normative evaluation of others and of one's self but also the utilization of a wide range of *information* about principles of social life—the rules of the game—that is the basis of mature social competence. Eventually, there must be an integration of the individual and the social being. The "well-integrated personality," in our society at least, is considered to be one who meets both his own standards and others' expectations of him.

Thus, Veroff brings a useful and plausible developmental point of view to bear on social comparison theory. But no more than Festinger does he consider processual aspects or the fine detail of how comparisons are carried out. The acquisition of social information, in Veroff's sense, must necessitate a highly structured cognitive system, involving complex analyses, the weightings of multiple cues, and correlation through experience of specific behaviors with their outcomes. A lack of attention to cognitive capabilities and mechanisms is not peculiar to Festinger or Veroff, but characterizes most work on social development.

Is it conceivable that there is such an attribute as social (that is, interpersonal) giftedness? Some research suggests that a social orientation toward people, as judged objectively by interaction frequency, is not highly correlated with social knowledge or with social competence. Although such findings need to be supported by research in more settings and situations (including cross-cultural ones), and while the contribution of intelligence needs to be statistically controlled, there may exist a special kind of social sensitivity or varying degrees of ability for social conceptualization. If so, it would be particularly important to assess the relative contribution of affective and cognitive components of social giftedness, and to examine the experiences that determine its appearance and growth.

In general, it would be valuable indeed to define stages of social development and to look very closely at the transitions between them. There is first the transition from nonsociality to early social awareness, then to attention to salient immediate others, then to the adherence to norms that characterizes later childhood, and finally to the reintegration of individual and socially-derived motives and competences. What aspects of cognitive and affective growth are associated with movement from one stage to the next? How do social comparison and related processes lead, eventually, not just to the evaluation of the self relative to others, but to the comprehension of social differentiation—that is, to an elementary understanding of the structure of social life, beyond that which directly impinges on the individual?

The Cognitive Approach to Social Perspectivism

This section deals primarily with research on children's conceptualizations of social relations and social life, as distinct from the study of the group processes and interactions themselves.

Social learning theories, which give prominence to the acquisition of behavior and knowledge through interaction with a social environment, have been the basis for much recent research on child development. Yet the cognitive processes involved in such modes of learning are very poorly understood. The concept of "modeling," for example, is of signal theoretical significance, since it refers to the apprehension of behaviors and relationships not directly encountered or engaged in. It is clear that modeling must depend on particular perceptual–cognitive processes. Yet what are the essential components: vicarious reinforcement? social reward? selective attention to certain stimulus dimensions common to many situations? perceived similarity of stimulus–response contingencies? Furthermore, what is the timing and content of changes that comprise a child's growth from simple imitation to the more complex social learning of later life?

The past decade of developmental research has seen excellent work on the growth of the child's role-taking ability, on empathy, on altruism and cooperation, and on other aspects of a general capacity to take the perspective or role of another. These capacities appear more or less together in middle childhood and may be thought of as parts of a general ability that Flavell calls "social perspectivism." [12] There is a need for research on the common cognitive bases for these phenomena. It is important to begin to understand how these various capacities are functionally interrelated; which of these social–cognitive changes lead, drive, or depend on others; and how other developmental factors condition or interact with them. Most researchers in this area relate all these capacities to the Piagetian stage of "decentration," a cognitive stage at which children begin to think nonegocentrically, to attend to multiple sources of information—not just to the experientially most immediate—and to deal with different attributes of the same stimulus or stimulus situation. This begins in most children around age six or seven.

Thus, Michael Pratt, in a recent insightful paper,[13] discusses what S. H. White calls "social dimensionalization"—the developing ability in children to rank others reliably, and with an increasing degree of objective validity, on a variety of socially relevant factors. Pratt points out that this ability must depend on logical operations, as described by Piaget, which involve the conception of entire ordered scales, not just relations taken two-by-two. (Such ranking in children, it is important to note, is not based on direct experience, and must be abstractly mediated.) Other largely vicarious abilities of social judgment similarly must be based on cognitive capacities. The comprehension by children of others' personalities, or the beginning of a kind of naive trait psychology, must depend on the nonegocentric conception of the integrity and reality of others' psychological experience; and this must be related to role-taking capacity. As Pratt points out, the child's understanding of sex and age roles, ethnicity, and other abstract social categories must depend on a general ability to conceive of categories. Furthermore, this understanding must depend on the recognition that many particulars can be grouped or treated as equivalent, as well as on the cognitive operations of sub- or super-ordination.

Kohlberg[14] has defined a sequence of moral development that is derived from Piaget's stages of cognitive growth. His research indicates that the principles employed by children to resolve moral dilemmas are directly related to their level of cognitive development. Although this model has stimulated considerable research, Turiel[15] has recently questioned the assumption that all types of moral decision making will develop according to the same Piagetian sequence. He has proposed that the mental processes and structures that flow from social experience may be quite different from those derived from experience with physical objects. Furthermore, the sociocultural content of relevant experiences will influence the resulting cognitive structures and processes. Although this work is in the initial stages of empirical verification, it is a valuable attempt to move beyond Piaget's strict framework in order to construct cognitive conceptions of social development that are more powerful and more socially realistic.

Ultimately, Piagetian theory is not likely to be adequate for detailed study of the conceptualization of social relations and relationships. For one thing, Piaget holds that the same cognitive structures mediate knowledge of the social and the physical environment. A whole range of evidence from general, social, and developmental psychology suggests that this is untrue —except at a very high level of abstraction. Second, Piaget's system lacks any real conception of personhood, under which the notion of the social self can be subsumed. As one of us has written elsewhere, "Piaget's theory is in a sense profoundly nonpsychological. His epistemic subject is simply the locus of formal structures, and there is no sense of a person, a psyche, or an agent for the behavior from which structures take shape . . . there is no room in Piaget's system for the person as the unique possessor of accumulated experience . . . ."[16]

Thus, an improvement of non-Piagetian information-processing models that take cognitive growth into account is obviously needed. Much more work needs to be addressed to selective attention in children, as affected by social influences and contexts. We believe especially that the field would benefit from close attention to processes of memory, a topic on which excellent research is currently in progress, in both cognitive and neuropsychology. We suspect that "social memory" develops in a complex and discontinuous manner, involving a number of dimensions. Probably it proceeds from the handling of short-run, simple tasks and situations to (at the other extreme) permanent structuring and storage in a "master" or encyclopedic memory—i.e., one whose contents are not domain- or situation-specific. Such a memory must contain abstract and relativistic concepts, and general relations and propositions; it must, in essence, provide both the syntax and the semantics of social interaction and structure.

The most advanced form of social perspectivism probably involves particular forms of reality-tested cultural relativism, quite different from the kind of abstract knowledge structures that Piaget has been concerned with. Mature social perspectivism must include an understanding that the social world encompasses different, not mutually transformable, world views and facets of reality. Differences in behavioral styles, personalities, ideologies, cognitive routines, and social patternings derive from these different facets or constitute these aspects—depending upon one's point of view.

The Need for Research on the Self

Many would agree on logical and intuitive grounds—as well as from observation—with such social psychological notions as the social conception of the self, the reliance of ego on external validation provided by others and the internalization of social norms. These formulations, while provocative, have always been very difficult to specify, because they assume indirect, circuitous, or mysteriously mediated processes. While there is little disagreement that such processes must exist, theorists and researchers alike—Sullivanians, Meadeans, Eriksonians, neo-Freudians, and ego-growth psychologists—have done little to specify how a "social conception of the self" is arrived at developmentally.

As discussed in this essay, research on incremental growth in social judgment, on the organization of conflicting feelings, on the validation of the self by others, and on the development of a social memory can define only a few dimensions of the social self. There are more difficult, yet equally important, questions to answer: What kind of person am I? What is my worth? What knowledge can I gain from vicarious experience? The many social, affective, and cognitive changes that occur during childhood require a locus of organization, a plan of priorities, and a motivational center for the creative expression of individuality. This center, or self, has long resisted empirical research. Yet the research on social development cited here argues for more knowledge concerning the growth of the self. Although the findings are frequently controversial, research on "locus of control" and "self-esteem" has shown the impact of self-related concepts upon important life performances. Data from Kuhn and McPartland's Twenty Statement Test[17] administered to postadolescents clearly show that, with increasing age and social involvements, social roles become more salient to one's self-definition. Little is known, however, of the nature of the changes the self undergoes during childhood.

Alschuler and Weinstein[18] recently initiated an extensive research project to define stages of self-knowledge through the content analysis of individual self-reports on significant social experiences. Preliminary data indicate that the processing and expression of experiences especially memorable to the self exhibit a developmental pattern in children that is closely related to cognitive changes. More research of this type is needed if we are to build a knowledge of that elusive yet undeniably important component of growth—the self.

Conclusion

One of the most glaring deficiencies in the research on social development during childhood is the failure to develop a program of research that covers the age range from infancy through adolescence. The majority of existing studies focus upon infancy and early childhood. There exists a paucity of research upon children between six and twelve—a period when significant social and emotional changes occur. Thus, there is a general lack of knowledge concerning the total flow of development, with a particularly limited knowledge about the appearance and early growth of social characteristics and behaviors.

Not only is there a lack of knowledge concerning the sequence of social development: few researchers have attempted to formulate how this development proceeds. A promising program of theory building and research along these lines has been initiated by Greenberger and her colleagues.[19] They have proposed a model of psychosocial maturity that includes the dimensions of individual adequacy, interpersonal adequacy, and social adequacy. Extensive research upon these dimensions with children suggests how social and affective traits related to these dimensions appear and grow. This work is admirable in its attempt both to define aspects of social development and to map their progress across several age ranges.

Important new research on social development may require the implementation of research designs that are both longitudinal and field-based. Most of the existing data on social development is derived from studies employing experimental laboratory designs with deliberately limited age groups. Very few studies have sought to observe the range of children's spontaneously occurring social and emotional behaviors in a variety of natural settings, across several age groups. Demos,[20] however, has initiated a promising study of the development of affective expression that employs videotapes of mother–child interaction in the home—with children from six to 30 months of age. Future studies might extend this approach to older children, to different naturally occurring interactional situations, to different social behaviors, and to the longitudinal observations of individual children.

As this essay has shown, most recent research upon social development, including the specific study of emotions and feelings, has indicated the cognitive underpinnings of social perception and behavior. It is wrong to assume that this cognitive base is strictly Piagetian, that the cognitive processes and structures which emerge from social and affective experience are similar to those resulting from experience with physical objects.

We suggest that the exploration of social development may require new conceptions of the nature of and relationship between cognitive structures and affects. Social development is a context in which affects and cognitions are not separate compartments of experience or separate topics for research, but are intermeshed. This is not to suggest that all or even most affective behavior is necessarily social; nor to suggest that all research on cognitive functions should be developmental in its approach. However, just as much of the best recent work on affective development has a deeply cognized character, much of the recent work on cognition in children takes it for granted that the social realm is a special one, where affects are pervasively present. To consider both the affective and the cognitive simultaneously could be a timely and productive research strategy. It could also be productive to borrow research paradigms from one realm and extend them to another. For example, do the informational outcomes of social comparison processes serve similar functions in the cognitive realm as those served, in the emotional realm, by physiological feedback in on-going affective experience?

Ideally, an integrated program of research on social development would be behavioral in its approach. It would endeavor to explain the social behavior and the social transactions of individuals. However, we urge that a very wide range of social engagements be explored, including those mediated by indirect relationships and by shared social and cultural conceptions. For example, in a stimulating recent paper, Brim[21] has called for the study of "miniature sociological theories" construed by children—that is, studies of their understanding of roles, ranks, status, and other aspects of social structure.

These new investigations of social development will require multidisciplinary efforts. Social, child, and cognitive psychologists need to cooperate. Sociologists interested in symbolic interaction, in group dynamics, and in microinteractional analysis must contribute, as must cognitive and other anthropologists.

The new field of developmental sociolinguistics also has much to offer, with its attention to basic semantic relations and to the accomplishment of social ends through linguistic means. Techniques taken from ethnoscience may enrich both ethnographic and experimental approaches. Regrettably, only a start has been made on cross-cultural studies—for example, in work by Spiro[22] and by Bronfenbrenner[23] on peer relations in the kibbutzim and in the Soviet Union, respectively, or in recent reports from China.[24] The ethnocentric limitations of social development psychology, which are reflected in this essay as well, must be overcome. Finally, this research will require sustained attention to relatively long-term sequences with appropriate attention to refining the notion of a social self. In the end, such new efforts could begin to expand the frame of reference for developmental theory and to increase our empirical knowledge of human growth.

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Council Committees 1975-76

This section lists the 1975–76 members of Council committees and presents the reports on committee activities during the 1974–75 year—from the annual meeting of the board of directors in September 1974 to its meeting in September 1975.

The committees are grouped in five categories, indicating their central concerns. The first group of committees is engaged in advancing research on selected social science fields or topics through appraisal of needs and the planning and conduct of projects to meet them. The second group is concerned with the training, recruitment, and development of social science research personnel through fellowship or grant programs. The concerns of both these groups are shared in varying degrees by the committees in the third category, whose programs are focused on increasing knowledge of particular areas of the world. These area committees are jointly sponsored with the American Council of Learned Societies, and in one case also with the National Academy of Sciences. Other cooperative enterprises of the Council comprise the fourth category of committees, while the fifth category includes an *ad hoc* committee.

RESEARCH PLANNING COMMITTEES

Afro-American Societies and Cultures, 1968–75

Members 1974–75

Ronald Walters, Howard University, chairman
Roger D. Abrahams, University of Texas at Austin
Mervyn C. Alleyne, University of the West Indies
Roy S. Bryce-Laporte, Smithsonian Institution
Eugene D. Genovese, University of Rochester
Donald M. Henderson, University of Pittsburgh
Robert Singleton, Pepperdine University
Niara Sudarkasa, University of Michigan
Robert F. Thompson, Yale University
Staff: Eleanor Bernert Sheldon

The committee was appointed in 1968 in order to stimulate comparative research on Afro-American societies and cultures in the New World. It was discharged in September 1975, since its general mandate had proved too difficult to translate into a working focus for productive research activity.

In discharging the committee, the Council affirmed its active concern with stimulating research on Afro-American societies and cultures and stated its interest in receiving new initiatives that might bring to this topic a clearly defined focus.

Biological Bases of Social Behavior, 1966–

Members 1975–76

David C. Glass, Russell Sage Foundation, CHAIRMAN
Paul T. Baker, Pennsylvania State University
Peter B. Dews, Harvard University
Daniel X. Freedman, University of Chicago
Gardner Lindzey, Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences (Stanford, California)
Gerald E. McClearn, University of Colorado
Stanley Schachter, Columbia University
Richard F. Thompson, University of California, Irvine
Staff: **David Jenness**

Summer Institute

With funds provided by the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH), a Summer Training Institute on the Genetics of Developmental Processes for Social Scientists was held at the Institute for Behavioral Genetics, University of Colorado, Boulder, June 16 to August 1, 1975. The training course was intended to provide students with an understanding of the different types of genetic knowledge that have relevance to behavior in general, and with a frame of reference for conceptualizing problems of behavior development specifically. Also with funds from the NIMH, a second training institute on the same topic will be held in the summer of 1976.

The following persons participated in the 1975 institute:

Postdoctoral

David P. Crews, research zoologist, University of California, Berkeley
Tibor Koertvelyessy, assistant professor of anthropology, Ohio University
Michael S. McCabe, assistant professor of psychiatry, University of Iowa College of Medicine
Clare S. Porac, visiting assistant professor of psychology, University of Victoria

Predoctoral

Sheri Berenbaum, University of California, Berkeley
Jeannie G. Boatler, University of Texas at Austin
Louise Carter-Saltzman, University of Minnesota
Robert Chapman, Rutgers University
Barbara A. Cornblatt, New School for Social Research
Gerard A. Dizinno, Florida State University
Robert Dworkin, Harvard University
Gail Greitzer, University of California, Los Angeles
Harold D. Grotevant, University of Minnesota
Sonja B. Haber, Miami University
Gail H. Ironson, University of Wisconsin
Pamela G. Maxwell, University of Chicago
Nancy I. Nagle, University of Utah
Sandra L. Schultz, University of Arizona
Nancy L. Segal, University of Chicago
Lonnie R. Sherrod, Yale University
Gail A. Stevens, Central Washington State College

Three predoctoral participants attended the institute without NIMH support. They were Robert Frender, Harvard University; Nancy A. Nicolson, Harvard University; and David C. Rowe, University of Colorado.

Sociobiology

On June 16–17, a meeting was held at the Council offices in New York that brought together anthropologists, primatologists, political scientists, sociologists, endocrinologists, and psychologists to discuss the growing interest in sociobiology and the mutual benefits that might be expected to result from closer cooperation between biological and social scientists. The meeting, which was organized by Mr. Jenness and Sherwood L. Washburn of the Department of Anthropology, University of California, Berkeley, concentrated particularly on recent evidence about social behavior and social organization in nonhuman primates and their determinants—genetic, ecological, and cultural. Attention was also given to recent hypotheses bearing on the origin of altruism and cooperative behavior, and to principles of social organization in small, technologically simple human societies. The meeting was supported with funds from the NIMH and the National Science Foundation.

Pharmacogenetics

On July 5–6, a small planning conference on behavioral pharmacogenetics was held at Boulder, under the direction of Messrs. McClearn and Dews. The intent of the meeting was to stimulate the development of a triangular field of research involving cooperation between pharmacologists, geneticists, and behavioral scientists. The conference was supported with funds provided by the NIMH.

Inbreeding–Outbreeding

During the year plans were begun for a small conference on data and theory concerning inbreeding and outbreeding in human and animal groups, to be held at the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences during 1975–76, with support from the NIMH. This project, under the direction of Mr. Lindzey, will bring together a group of physical and social anthropologists, geneticists and human biologists, demographers and sociologists, psychiatrists and psychologists to examine the existing data on inbreeding and outbreeding and their consequences; discuss the factors that promote or inhibit inbreeding or outbreeding; consider human incest in terms of its incidence, determinants, deterrants, and theories concerning the origin and maintenance of the incest taboo; and outline areas of research that would provide further understanding of biological, psychological, and cultural aspects of the topic.

Publications

Early in 1975, the book *Race Differences in Intelligence,* by John C. Loehlin, Gardner Lindzey, and J. N. Spuhler was published by W. H. Freeman and Co. The study project leading to the publication was conducted under the auspices of the committee, and was made possible by financial support provided by the U.S. Office of Child Development; the University of Texas; the National Science Foundation's Project on Science, Technology, and Society (administered by the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences); the Center; and the Council.

In December 1973, the committee sponsored a workshop, organized by Mr. Thompson, on behavioral and biological issues in the learning paradigm. A report of the workshop, edited by three of the participants, Timothy J. Teyler, William M. Baum, and Michael M. Patterson, appeared in 1975 in *Physiological Psychology*.

Cognitive Research, 1972–

Members 1975–76

ROY G. D'ANDRADE, University of California, San Diego, CHAIRMAN
MICHAEL COLE, Rockefeller University
FRANCIS H. PALMER, State University of New York at Stony Brook
HERBERT L. PICK, JR., University of Minnesota
NAOMI QUINN, Duke University
ELEANOR ROSCH, University of California, Berkeley
HERMINA SINCLAIR, University of Geneva
Staff: DAVID JENNESS

Modes of Perceiving

A second conference on modes of perceiving was held at Wayzata, Minnesota, June 26–28, 1975, almost exactly a year after the first conference was held there, on the same subject. These conferences take "mode" as a very general disposition to perceive in a certain way. The concept of mode takes into account what kind of information is being acquired and what kind of processing the information receives. Thus, mode is a perceptual–cognitive construct, related to more traditional concepts in psychology like modality or set, but different from them. Two useful organizing ideas, in construing the term "mode," are, first, the perception of communicative information (representational, symbolic, social) versus the perception of objects and events; and, second, productive modes of perceiving (including motor or movement elements) versus purely receptive modes. This project is under the direction of Mr. Pick, who will edit a book based on papers from the two conferences.

Categorization

Another committee project is also well under way—a project on the nature and formation of categories. Following a first conference, at Berkeley in 1974, Miss Rosch has been working with conference participants and others in preparing an edited volume of research papers. The book will include chapters on bases of category formation in physiology and learning; the internal structure of categories of various kinds; the origins of categories in cultures; the development of categories in children; and epistemological and other philosophical aspects.

Funds for the project on modes of perceiving and that on the nature and formation of categories have been granted to the Council by the Spencer Foundation.

Causal Inference

One of the areas of interest to the committee is that of so-called mundane cognition, which includes the study of nonarbitrary, naturalistic, or practical thinking outside the formal realms usually investigated in laboratory situations. During the year two *ad hoc* meetings were held on a topic that has received both experimental and nonexperimental attention—theories of causality in social behavior, including lay theories, and the cognitive and sociocultural processes involved in making causal inferences. This topic is the focus of much work in experimental social psychology, in ethnoscientific and ethnographic work in anthropology, and to a lesser extent in other social science disciplines. Under the general guidance of Messrs. D'Andrade and Jenness, two meetings, on January 10–11, 1973 and May 31–June 1, 1975, brought together experimental social psychologists, cognitive and ethnographic anthropologists, developmental psychologists, and sociologists to discuss various bodies of research and theory bearing on causality and related concepts—for example, personal versus impersonal, self versus other—and to examine the differences in elicitation and interpretation between laboratory experimentation and naturalistic or systematic field work. The committee intends to continue its interest in this area, and in other areas that involve cognitive strategies used by people in real-life situations in different cultural settings.

Detailed Analysis of Cognitive Tasks

A related interest in the committee involves the analysis of specific cognitive processes involved in what are generally thought of as examples of intelligent behavior. Currently, research on testing tends to emphasize test validity in terms of the outcomes of the test—demonstrable success or failure. But any objective performance (on a test, in school, in business, etc.) can be attained by many different routes or strategies. It is of great interest to understand how individuals go about solving particular cognitive tasks, and how they acquired the skills they use—or failed to acquire skills that could be used. Mr. Cole is currently developing plans for a project in this area.

Comparative Study of Public Policy, 1972–

Members 1975–76

Allan P. Sindler, University of California, Berkeley, chairman
Graham Allison, Harvard University
Charles W. Anderson, University of Wisconsin
Michel Crozier, Center on the Sociology of Organizations (Paris)
Giorgio Freddi, University of Bologna
David Gold, University of California, Santa Barbara
Anthony King, University of Essex
Jan Kooiman, Graduate School of Management (Delft)
Henry M. Levin, Stanford University
William C. Mitchell, University of Oregon
Fritz W. Scharpf, International Institute of Management (Berlin)
Philippe C. Schmitter, University of Chicago
Staff: David L. Sills, Robert A. Gates

The purpose of the committee is to encourage and develop research on public policy formation in the United States and Europe. After the failure to obtain funding for the initial proposal, an *ad hoc* planning group consisting of Messrs. Sindler, King, and Scharpf met in May 1974 to outline a new proposal. Subsequent to this meeting, Mr. King drafted a proposal, a revision of which was approved by the Council's Committee on Problems and Policy in September. During the past year efforts to fund the new proposal have also been unsuccessful, and the committee is considering alternative strategies.

Economic Stability and Growth, 1959–

Members 1975–76

BERT G. HICKMAN, Stanford University, CHAIRMAN
IRMA ADELMAN, University of Maryland
BARRY BOSWORTH, Brookings Institution (Washington, D.C.)
MARTIN BRONFENBRENNER, Duke University
OTTO ECKSTEIN, Harvard University
STEPHEN M. GOLDFELD, Princeton University
R. A. GORDON, University of California, Berkeley
LAWRENCE R. KLEIN, University of Pennsylvania
FRANCO MODIGLIANI, Massachusetts Institute of Technology
GEOFFREY H. MOORE, National Bureau of Economic Research (New York)
ARTHUR M. OKUN, Brookings Institution (Washington, D.C.)
RUDOLF R. RHOMBERG, International Monetary Fund (Washington, D.C.)

Subcommittee on Monetary Research, 1965–
ALBERT ANDO, University of Pennsylvania, COCHAIRMAN
BERT G. HICKMAN, Stanford University, COCHAIRMAN
JAMES S. DUESENBERRY, Harvard University
STEPHEN M. GOLDFELD, Princeton University
JOHN H. KAREKEN, University of Minnesota
FRANCO MODIGLIANI, Massachusetts Institute of Technology
JAMES L. PIERCE, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System

Advisory Subcommittee on the MIT–Pennsylvania–SSRC Model, 1970–
ALBERT ANDO, University of Pennsylvania, COCHAIRMAN

RESEARCH PLANNING COMMITTEES

Franco Modigliani, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, co-chairman
Bert G. Hickman, Stanford University
Lawrence R. Klein, University of Pennsylvania
James L. Pierce, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System

New Proposals

The committee as a whole met in San Francisco in December 1974. Several potential research areas were discussed. One concerns a comparative evaluation of stabilization policies in industrial countries during the 1972–75 period. Messrs. Bosworth and Gordon undertook to draft a preliminary proposal to serve as a planning document for the project. Another suggestion involves the use of existing econometric models for policy simulations of the outcomes for inflation and unemployment since 1965—had fiscal and monetary action been different than they actually were. This idea was referred to the National Bureau of Economic Research–National Science Foundation Seminar on Comparison of Econometric Models. That group is undertaking the simulations and will report the results at a session of the December 1975 meetings of the American Economic Association.

The Advisory and Planning Committee on Social Indicators and the Committee on Economic Stability and Growth jointly sponsored a small-scale conference on socioeconomic modeling on October 2–5, 1974, in Washington, D.C., for the purpose of examining the feasibility and possible benefits of collaborative interdisciplinary efforts to build socioeconomic models. At the end of the conference it was decided not to undertake any joint action at this time.

International Linkage (Project LINK)

Project Link involves the construction of a working world model to study the international transmission mechanism and to forecast the level and pattern of world trade. The world model has been constructed by linking national and regional models which are built and maintained by research institutes in the United States and abroad.

The Link participants met on March 9–11, 1975 in Frankfort and on August 18–20, 1975 in Toronto. The latter meeting was in conjunction with the Third World Congress of the Econometric Society, which met August 20–26. The LINK project was responsible for organizing two sessions at the World Congress concerning LINK research. Papers were presented by Keith Johnson and Lawrence R. Klein on "Historical Simulations of the LINK System and Error Analysis of Ex-Ante Forecasts, 1970–74"; Chikashi Moriguchi and Lawrence Lau on "Alternative Approaches to Linkage": R. J. Ball, Terence Burns, and J. S. E. Laury on "Balance of Payments Adjustment: The Case of the U.K."; Bert G. Hickman and Anthony Lima on "Price Determination and Transmission of Inflation in the LINK System"; and Wilhelm Krelle and Walter Freriches on "A Disaggregated Econometric Forecasting System for the BRD."

A report by Mr. Klein on the activities of the LINK group during 1974 was published under the title "Project LINK: Forecasting Economic Events," in *Items*, March 1975, pages 3–5.

The activities of Project LINK during the year were supported by the Bank of Japan, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, the International Monetary Fund, and the National Science Foundation.

Subcommittee on Monetary Research

The subcommittee is continuing its support of small-scale projects in monetary economics. The following scholars were enabled to carry on independent research during 1975 on the topics indicated: Walter Dolde, Carnegie–Mellon University, the linkages from monetary policy to consumer spending; James J. Giangrande, University of Pennsylvania, the causal mechanism between money and income; Rodney Jacobs, Stanford University, a model of government behavior during hyperinflation; James R. Kearl, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, macroeconomic impacts of changing the mortgage instrument; Michael K. Salemi, University of Minnesota, the German hyperinflation; and John B. Taylor, Columbia University, optimal econometric policy methods for monetary control.

The subcommittee sponsored a meeting on June 5, 1975 at the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System in Washington, D.C. to review the research it had supported during 1973 and 1974.

The following papers were presented: Bruce Dieffenbach, University of Pennsylvania, "A Microeconomic Foundation for Macroeconomic Theory"; Benjamin M. Friedman, Harvard University, "A Structural Model of the Long-Term Corporate Debt"; Lucas Papademos, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, "Empirical Evidence for Generalized Theory"; Stanley Black, Vanderbilt University, "Rational Response to Shocks in a Dynamic Model of Capital Asset Pricing"; Gary Skoog, University of Minnesota, "Systematically Missing Data in Econometric Models: Some Identification Conditions"; John Geweke, University of Minnesota, "Temporal Aggregation in the Multivariate Regression Model," and "Mixed Temporal Aggregation: Heterogeneous Observational Frequencies"; Richard Marston, University of Pennsylvania, "Monetary Interdependence Among Industrial Countries: A Progress Report"; Jonathan Eaton and Mark Gersovitz, Yale University, "U.S. Commercial Banks and the Eurodollar"; and David Lane, University of California at Berkeley, "Commercial Bank Loan Commitments."

Experimentation as a Method for Planning and Evaluating Social Intervention, 1971–75

Members 1974–75

Henry W. Riecken, University of Pennsylvania, CHAIRMAN
Robert F. Boruch, Northwestern University
Donald T. Campbell, Northwestern University
Nathan Caplan, University of Michigan
Thomas K. Glennan, Jr., National Research Council
John W. Pratt, Harvard University
Albert Rees, Princeton University
Walter Williams, University of Washington

The committee did not meet during the year. Its major product, *Social Experimentation: A Method for Planning and Evaluating Social Intervention*, by Henry W. Riecken and the committee members, was published by the Academic Press in November 1974, and the proceedings of an August 1974 conference designed to familiarize government officials with its findings were prepared for publication by Westview Press early in 1976, as *Experimental Testing of Public Policy*. Other publications stemming from the committee's activities are:

Boruch, Robert F. "Bibliography: Randomized Field Experiments for Planning and Evaluating Social Programs," *Evaluation*, 2: 83–97, 1974.

Boruch, Robert F. "Coupling Randomized Experiments and Approximations to Experiments in Social Program Evaluation," *Sociological Methods & Research*, 4 (1): 31–53, August 1975.

Riecken, Henry W. "Conference on Social Experimentation," *Items*, 28 (4) : 58–60, December 1974.

Riecken, Henry W. "Social Experimentation," *Society*, 12 (5) : 34–41, July–August 1975.

Riecken, Henry W. et al. "The Purposes of Social Experimentation," *Educational Researcher*, 3 (11) : 5–9, 1974 (Reprinted from *Social Experimentation*).

Sheldon, Eleanor Bernert. "Social Experimentation: A Challenge for the Seventies," *Evaluating Governmental Performance: Changes and Challenges for GAO*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. General Accounting Office, U.S. Government Printing Office, July 1975. Pp. 200–211.

A grant to the Council from the National Science Foundation supported the work of the committee.

At the June 1975 meeting of the Committee on Problems and Policy it was voted to discharge the committee, with the thanks of the Council for the successful completion of its mission.

Gifted Children, 1975–

The creation of this new committee was approved by the Council's Committee on Problems and Policy in March 1975; funds have been obtained from the American Psychological Foundation for the committee's activities during 1975–76. See pages 13–14, above, for a discussion of the committtee's goals.

Staff: **Alvia Y. Branch**

Law and Social Science, 1974–

Members 1975–76

Leon Lipson, Yale University, COCHAIRMAN
Stanton Wheeler, Yale University, COCHAIRMAN
Phoebe Ellsworth, Yale University
Lawrence M. Friedman, Stanford University
Marc Galanter, State University of New York, College at Buffalo
Sally Falk Moore, University of Southern California
Nelson W. Polsby, University of California, Berkeley
Richard A. Posner, University of Chicago
Philip Selznick, University of California, Berkeley
Staff: **David L. Sills**, **David Seidman**

This new committee was appointed in late 1974 to plan, appraise, and guide research in the field of law and social science. At its first meeting in June 1975, the committee discussed substantive topics and organizational structures by means of which it could best carry out its charge. A series of problem areas at the intersection of law and the social sciences has been identified, and members of the committee are writing background papers and research agenda for each area. Funds for the committee's work have been provided the Council by the Council on Law-Related Studies.

Mass Communications and Political Behavior, 1974–

Members 1975–76

Eleanor Bernert Sheldon, Social Science Research Council, chairman
Ben H. Bagdikian, Berkeley, California
Leo Bogart, Newspaper Advertising Bureau (New York)
Richard A. Brody, Stanford University
Steven H. Chaffee, University of Wisconsin
Philip E. Converse, University of Michigan
Herbert Hyman, Wesleyan University
F. Gerald Kline, University of Michigan
Thomas E. Patterson, Syracuse University
Ithiel de Sola Pool, Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Consultant: **Forrest P. Chisman**, Aspen Program on Communications and Society (Washington, D.C.)
Staff: **Ronald P. Abeles**

A Study of the 1976 Presidential Election

The committee was established to stimulate, plan, and coordinate research on mass communications and political behavior during the 1976 presidential election. The committee, which is funded by a grant from the John & Mary R. Markle Foundation, has written several working papers specifying important topics and hypotheses deserving more research, and has solicited proposals from several political scientists and communications researchers. On the basis of these meetings and documents, the committee has proposed an integrated research agenda for the 1976 election. Through several research teams, the committee intends to study the media process, from the formation of the media agenda (i.e., the content of the media) to the impact of the agenda on the American people. Research teams will examine the influence that media elites and institutions, political figures and governmental institutions, and the flow of events have in determining what is communicated through the media and what is ignored. They will also study the effects of media communications on the public's thinking and behavior, including images of political leaders, feelings about issues, vote preferences, and attitudes toward government.

The total research design can be formulated in two global questions: (1) How is the media agenda formed? and (2) What impact does the agenda have on the public? Four teams of researchers will share responsibility for examining the first question in terms of the influences that media elites, candidates, and events have in shaping the media agenda. Each team has a specific research task, but the tasks are complementary. Together, the teams hope to provide a body of knowledge for understanding the process of agenda formation, and for informing public and private policies relating to this area.

How is media content formed? One team, directed by F. Gerald Kline of the University of Michigan, Steven H. Chaffee of the University of Wisconsin, and Leon V. Sigal of Wesleyan University, will focus primarily on national media elites, exploring how their orientations and the imperatives of their organizations influence their decisions concerning news gathering and reporting. Another team, headed by James David Barber of Duke University, will concentrate on campaign elites and their interactions with media personnel to assess how their respective outlooks and interactions affect the media agenda and the "winnowing" of presidential hopefuls. A third team, led by Gladys Lang and Kurt Lang at the State University of New York at Stony Brook, will examine "critical" events occurring during the campaign and the variables affecting media treatment of such events. (The Langs' work will be one part of a combined study of critical events, which also includes an audience component directed by Sidney Kraus and John Robinson of Cleveland State University.) The fourth team, under the direction of Thomas E. Patterson of Syracuse University, will look at how local media elites screen, select, edit, and retransmit information provided by national media sources.

What is the effect of the media? The second question will be addressed by three teams of investigators. The first team, also headed by Mr. Patterson, will focus on *intra*-election media effects on voters under a variety of conditions and across the entire time period of the campaign in the context of several local communities. Another team, directed by Warren Miller of the University of Michigan, will concentrate on *inter*-election media influence, spanning the period from the 1972 election to the 1976 election, by employing a national longitudinal survey. The third team, headed by Messrs. Kraus and Robinson, will examine the effects of critical events on voters during the campaign, but immediately following the occurrence of the event.

Content analysis of the media. A media content analysis project will support both the research on media and campaign elites and the research on the audience effects of the media. The project will involve a content analysis of over 100 newspapers spread throughout the country, television networks, regular newscasts, and weekly news magazines such as *Time* and *Newsweek*. The content analysis will serve the audience effects research by providing measures of media content that can be related to people's reactions to politics; and they will serve the elite research by providing measures of the media output that results from the actions of these elites.

A coordinated effort. Although the various research teams will operate somewhat independently, the research will be a coordinated effort. Each research team has worked closely with the committee and the other teams in order to build common substantive perspectives into the proposals. Furthermore, active and continual cooperation will exist between the teams during the actual data collection phase.

The Committee on Mass Communications and Political Behavior intends to remain active during the field research phase to insure continual coordination of the research teams. It will monitor the work of the various teams and, through periodic meetings, review the teams' progress toward their separate goals and their common goals. The committee's staff will serve as a liaison between the committee and the teams and between the teams themselves.

Publications

The committee and its research teams plan to publish a series of book-length monographs within two years of the completion of the field work. Each team will be responsible for providing a monograph reporting its findings, and the committee will take on the responsibility of producing an integrating and summarizing volume for the series. In addition to publishing the monograph series, the researchers will make their data available to the broader social science community for secondary analyses. Funding for the proposed research is currently being sought.

A summary of the committee's program, by Messrs. Patterson and Abeles, was published in the June 1975 issue of *Items*, pages 13–18.

Social Indicators, Advisory and Planning Committee, 1972–

Members 1975–76

PHILIP E. CONVERSE, University of Michigan, CHAIRMAN *
OTIS DUDLEY DUNCAN, University of Arizona, CHAIRMAN PRO TEM
JAMES A. DAVIS, Dartmouth College
STEPHEN E. FIENBERG, University of Minnesota
LEO A. GOODMAN, University of Chicago
MANCUR OLSON, University of Maryland
NATALIE ROGOFF RAMSØY, Institute of Applied Social Research (Oslo)
ALBERT J. REISS, JR., Yale University
ARTHUR L. STINCHCOMBE, University of Chicago
WOLFGANG ZAPF, Mannheim University
HARRIET ZUCKERMAN, Columbia University

Subcommittee on Criminal Justice Statistics, 1973–

ALBERT J. REISS, JR., Yale University, CHAIRMAN
ALBERT D. BIDERMAN, Bureau of Social Science Research (Washington, D.C.)
ALFRED BLUMSTEIN, Carnegie–Mellon University
STEPHEN E. FIENBERG, University of Minnesota
LESLIE T. WILKINS, State University of New York at Albany

* Succeeded Otis Dudley Duncan on September 26, 1975; on leave until March 1976.

Subcommittee on Science Indicators, 1975–

HARRIET ZUCKERMAN, Columbia University, CHAIRMAN
YEHUDA ELKANA, Van Leer Jerusalem Foundation (Jerusalem)
ZVI GRILICHES, Harvard University
GERALD HOLTON, Harvard University
WILLIAM H. KRUSKAL, University of Chicago
JOSHUA LEDERBERG, Stanford University
ROBERT K. MERTON, Columbia University
DEREK DE SOLLA PRICE, Yale University
ARNOLD THACKRAY, University of Pennsylvania
Staff: ROBERT PARKE, DIRECTOR, Center for Coordination of Research on Social Indicators; LAWRENCE R. CARTER; ROBERTA B. MILLER; DAVID SEIDMAN; ROXANN A. VAN DUSEN; NANCY L. CARMICHAEL, *Librarian*

The Center for Coordination of Research on Social Indicators completed its third year of activity under the guidance of the committee. The committee met quarterly—in September, December, March, and June—to review projects under way, to develop new programs for the Center, and to consult with scholars who have been working on the development of social indicators and with government officials responsible for statistical reports in the field. The Center's activities are supported by a grant from the Division of Social Sciences of the National Science Foundation; this support is expected to continue until March 1978. Some activities of the Center are also supported by the Russell Sage Foundation and the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration of the Department of Justice.

SUBCOMMITTEES OF THE CENTER

Subcommittee on Criminal Justice Statistics

The subcommittee's grant proposal for a summer workshop and a fellowship program in criminal justice statistics was approved by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration in February, and the January and March subcommittee meetings were devoted mainly to preparation for the workshop. An additional meeting was held in May to select participants from among more than 150 applicants. The workshop brought together a group of young academic statisticians, sociologists, and psychologists; a faculty composed of members of the subcommittee and other experts in the criminal justice field; and several government participants. A month-long program of seminars, lectures, and discussions focused on basic social science knowledge of crime and criminal justice systems, current problems in the field, and the nature and limitations of available data. It is expected that the program will stimulate substantial research on the methodological and analytic problems of measurement in criminal justice. Research support will be available for those workshop participants developing proposals for further work. The fellowship program, scheduled for the 1976–77 academic year, will bring two postdoctoral social scientists to the Center for work on analysis and indicator development projects of their own design. Other subcommittee efforts have been directed to the design of a model social reporting chapter in criminal justice and related areas. The Office of Management and Budget staff responsible for preparing *Social Indicators 1976* has expressed interest in this aspect of the subcommittee's work.

Subcommittee on Science Indicators

Following a June 1974 conference on science indicators which the committee cosponsored with the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences, Harriet Zuckerman was invited to become a member of the Advisory and Planning Committee and to organize a Subcommittee on Science Indicators. The charge of the subcommittee is broad, and includes responsibility for considering the "health" of science and ways in which this might be quantified and measured; assessing progress in the development of measures of the cognitive and social structure of science; considering problems in measuring scientific production and in utilizing indicators in the establishment of science policy; exploring ways of measuring the linkages between science and other aspects of society; and in other ways contributing to the development of social indicators relating to the field of science.

The subcommittee met in February and August 1975 to discuss ways of organizing and getting recognition of the science indicators field. Plans include publication in 1976 of a volume which presents the principal papers of the June 1974 conference, and the organization of panels on science indicators at several professional meetings in 1976. The subcommittee on science indicators has also been requested to explore ways in which the report of the U.S. National Science Board, *Science Indicators 1972,* may be improved as a document which describes the state and progress of science in the United States. It has also been asked to consider what might be suitable contents for a model chapter on science for publications of broader scope such as *Social Indicators 1976,* or other social reporting efforts.

PROJECTS OF THE CENTER

Social Indicators from Survey Archives

In February 1975, *Survey Data for Trend Analysis,* an index to repeated questions in surveys that are in the files of the Roper Public Opinion Research Center, was published, thus completing the first phase of this pilot project funded by the Russell Sage Foundation to develop social indicators from survey archives. To encourage use of the index, a small research application program was established and individuals were invited to submit proposals for assistance in acquiring data from the Roper Center for studies of recent social trends in the United States. As a result of the first screening of proposals in June 1975, three projects have been selected: (1) a study of changes in religious beliefs and participation in the U.S.; (2) a study of trends in attitudes toward the perceived fairness of the tax burden; and (3) an examination of fluctuations in sentiment toward government spending to protect the environment. A second screening of proposals will be held in December 1975, and a workshop to assess the problems and prospects of developing social indicators from survey archives, which will bring together the principal investigators of the projects selected under this program, is scheduled for 1976.

Standardization of Survey Background Items

Household survey data collected by various survey research organizations will be considerably more comparable, and hence more useful for secondary analysis and the development of time series, when basic descriptive information on respondents, families, and households is collected and coded in a uniform manner. The Center took steps to foster such standardization through the development of a model set of basic background questions and coding procedures for general population household interview surveys in the United States. A working group composed of representatives of several academic, commercial, and federal survey organizations met twice in 1973 for this purpose. The draft report of these meetings was distributed widely and discussed at several professional meetings. Scheduled for publication in October 1975, ***Basic Background Items for U.S. Household Surveys*** presents standard questions on age, sex, marital status, ethnic group, religion, education, employment status, occupation, income, residential characteristics, and political identification.

Review Papers

From time to time in its three-year history, the committee has discussed the need for review papers on substantive and methodological topics of concern to the social indicators field. Mr. Stinchcombe has been working on a monograph on cohort analysis, a project which grew out of the committee's discussions. This year, the committee commissioned its first review paper. Elizabeth M. Fischer, associate director of the Social Science Data Library at the University of North Carolina, is undertaking a general review of data and publications on measures of political alienation, economic pessimism, and anomie. In addition to examining trends in these measures over the past several decades, she will also address the practical questions of what data are available, what problems exist in using them, and how the various measurement problems might be approached. The paper, which the Center hopes to publish, will provide background material for discussions of measures of social integration and morale. A second review paper, on procedures for the simulation of unavailable survey data, will be prepared by Gary Koch of the University of North Carolina.

MEETINGS SPONSORED BY THE CENTER

In addition to the regular meetings of the committee and its subcommittees, the Center organized three meetings this year. In October 1974, the committee and the Committee on Economic Stability and Growth cosponsored a conference to examine the prospects for a joint endeavor in the development of socioeconomic models. There was consensus among the conference participants that a major impediment to the utilization of econometric approaches in studies of social change is lack of data, and that the Advisory and Planning Committee and the staff should give priority attention to this problem. The report on the conference was distributed in June 1975. In September 1975, two members of the committee, the president of the Council, and the director of the Center participated in an international conference on subjective measures of well-being held in Cambridge, England, and jointly sponsored by the Social Science Research Councils of the United Kingdom and the United States. A publication based on the papers presented at that conference is expected. In October and November, 1974, the Center also convened a group of social scientists and educators for the purpose of advising the Bureau of the Census on problems of identifying and enumerating the Spanish-origin population of the United States in the 1980 Census.

ONGOING ACTIVITIES OF THE CENTER

The Library

When the Center was established, most of the visitors to the Center's library sought an introduction to the literature. Today, most of the library's users are familiar with the basic literature of the field and come seeking guidance to data sources and to measurement techniques for the study of particular aspects of social change. This shift in use of the library is reflected in fewer outside users, who stay longer, make more specific requests, and utilize more of the library's resources than was true in earlier years. The library is also much used by the staff in support of ongoing Center projects, for the preparation of *Newsletter* items, and for reference assistance to outside users.

The library also lends its material to other libraries. As the Center and its activities have become better known, other information centers have called upon the Center for material on social indicators. While the general collection of the Center's library continues to grow, the library is also being organized into special collections which reflect the special activities of the Center, its committee and subcommittees, and its staff.

Social Indicators Newsletter

Issues of the *Newsletter* were published in October, March, and July. The *Newsletter* is sent on request to approximately 4,000 addresses in the United States and abroad—largely to people in federal and local government and to universities, private research organizations, and international agencies. The March 1975 issue included as its centerpiece an essay by Mr. Duncan on statistical methods of relevance to the study of social indicators that had been developed by Mr. Goodman.

Activities of the Staff

The Center's staff has frequently been called upon to participate in and help organize sessions on social indicators research at professional meetings and conferences. For instance, the director addressed a conference on economic and social indicators convened by the New York Chapter of the American Statistical Association, and gave a didactic seminar on "The Design and Use of Social Indicators" at the annual meetings of the American Sociological Association. In addition to participation in the meetings of a variety of professional associations, the staff has appeared on the programs of a range of conferences that focused on topics related to social indicators research, including a working group meeting on quality of employment indicators, a census-user seminar for librarians, a social graphics workshop, a regional indicators seminar, a forum on the 1980 Census, the annual meeting of the Federal Statistics Users Conference, and a Law Enforcement Assistance Administration conference on victimization studies. In addition to these conferences in the United States, the staff has addressed meetings in Canada on social indicators and social reporting, and the director visited New

Delhi at the invitation of the Indian Council of Social Science Research to participate in a planning seminar on official Indian social statistics programs and to consult with scholars working on social indicators.

FOR THE FUTURE

Since its establishment in 1972, the Advisory and Planning Committee on Social Indicators has both provided an integrative focus for research on social indicators and sought ways to encourage work in particular fields. While the guiding concepts for the Center's activities must derive from a consistent view of where the field of social indicators is going, the committee recognizes that the hard work of cumulative science must be directed toward particulars, and that the subcommittee and working group level provides the structure for such specialization.

Further activities at the subcommittee and working group level are currently being planned. One additional subcommittee dealing with social indicators in the field of education is now being organized. In addition, the committee has under discussion with the Council's Committee on Law and Social Science the establishment of a joint subcommittee on legal indicators. Planning has also begun which may lead to the establishment of groups in addition to the present subcommittees to investigate the potentials of various government data collection activities for the development of measures of social change. The committee is seeking ways to encourage the reconceptualization of social indicators and social reporting in terms of social scientific rather than bureaucratic categories. Toward this end, a workshop on measures of morale and social integration is planned for early 1976, and similar workshops for the refinement of other concepts may follow.

PUBLICATIONS

The following publications resulting from committee activities appeared during the year:

Duncan, Otis Dudley. "Developing Social Indicators," *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences,* 70:5096–5102, December 1974.

Duncan, Otis Dudley. "Measuring Social Change via Replication of Surveys," in K.C. Land and S. Spilerman, eds. *Social Indicator Models.* New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 1975. Pp. 105–127.

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Sociolinguistics, 1963–

Members 1975–76

Allen D. Grimshaw, Indiana University, COCHAIRMAN
Dell Hymes, University of Pennsylvania, COCHAIRMAN
Charles A. Ferguson, Stanford University
Charles J. Fillmore, University of California, Berkeley
Eduardo Hernández-Ch., Stanford University
Rolf Kjolseth, University of Colorado
Gillian Sankoff, University of Montreal
Joel Sherzer, University of Texas at Austin
Roger W. Shuy, Georgetown University
Staff: **David Jenness**

The committee had an active year, holding a number of meetings and conferences and inaugurating or advancing several projects.

Linguistic Ethnography of the U.S.

On January 17–19, 1975, at the Sugarloaf Conference Center, Germantown (Philadelphia), an informal conference was held on comparative ethnographic analysis of U. S. speech patterns. The conference was organized by Mr. Hymes and Mr. Shuy. Linguists, anthropologists, sociologists, educationalists, and others discussed the need for more adequate knowledge of the ways in which differences or similarities in patterns of speech in the United States are shaped by ethnic and cultural traditions, and by factors of class, occupation, institutional role, and—in general—social structure. The possibility of further work on this topic, including the improvement of methods for linguistic ethnography in the United States, is being studied by the committee. A paper by Mr. Hymes, stimulated by the conference, will appear in an early issue of the journal *Theory and Society*.

Analysis of Linguistic Social Interaction

During the year, the National Science Foundation made available to the committee funds for the first stage of its Multiple Analysis Project. This project, under the direction of Mr. Grimshaw, involves the multiple linguistic and sociological analysis of the structure of natural conversation in social interaction, as recorded on sound film. With the assistance of Carroll Williams and Steven Feld of the Anthropology Film Center, Santa Fe, New Mexico, a number of extended verbal interactions were filmed and recorded in Bloomington, Indiana, in June. In July, a number of social scientists and linguists met at Santa Fe to view the films, decide on common "texts" for analysis, and agree on ground rules for the analyses, which are to be done separately, reflecting the different theoretical orientations of the participants, but within a common framework. The participant–analysts in the project include linguists, sociologists interested in microsociological and interactional approaches and in the structural analysis of conversation, anthropologists, psychologists interested in kinesics and paralinguistic aspects of conversation, and research film makers. The total project will take several years. Additional funding is being sought for the expenses of the analytical phase of the project.

Linguistics in the Education of Teachers

In August, a meeting was held to plan ways in which sociolinguistic concepts and methods can be communicated to those responsible for teacher education and, ultimately, to teachers at both the pre-service and the in-service stage. In addition, it is hoped that teachers sensitive to sociolinguistic issues will be able to join with sociolinguists in identifying important problems for research. The meeting was organized by Mr. Shuy, who is also a member of the staff of the Center for Applied Linguistics. It was attended by a number of deans of colleges of education, by others in departments or schools of education within universities, by those involved in sociolinguistic research, and by others from the Center for Applied Linguistics and the American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education. The committee intends, in the coming year, to organize other small meetings, which are to be held regionally and are to focus on specific areas of linguistic research that are of immediate relevance to teaching.

Language Socialization After Childhood

A conference on continuing language socialization is planned for November 1975. The conference, being organized by Mr. Grimshaw, will concentrate on adolescence and early adulthood, and will bring together linguists, sociologists, anthropologists, psychologists, and others to explore linguistic and social rule- and role-learning at stages of life that are currently neglected in linguistic and sociolinguistic research.

Individual Differences

The committee also plans a conference, under the direction of Mr. Fillmore, together with his colleague, William Wang, of the Department of Linguistics, University of California, Berkeley, on individual differences in linguistic abilities. The general aim is to identify basic dimensions of individual differences, to consider whether or not they might be natural categories or unrecognized universals, and to determine whether they are biologically or culturally based. One important question is whether differences in linguistic behavior make a *social* difference. Presumably, some physiological variations (e.g., articulatory or phonological) are not marked socially, while some social distinctions may involve pseudobiological ascriptions.

Publications

During the year, a number of Working Papers in Sociolinguistics were distributed, under the auspices of the committee, by the Southwest Educational Development Laboratory, Austin. These papers are distributed free of charge to those working in the field. The papers include: "Semantic Systems, Discourse Structure, and the Ecology of Language," Joel Sherzer; "Verbal Art as Performance," Richard Bauman; "Problems of Communication in the Cross-Cultural Medical Interview," Roger Shuy; "Interrogative Routines in Mexican-American Children's Folklore," John McDowell; "Perceptions Along the Power Axis: A Cognitive Residue of Interracial Encounters," Thomas Kochman; "Code Switching in *Lady Chatterley's Lover*," Roger W. Shuy; "Wolof Speech Styles and Social Status," Judith T. Irvine; "Comprehension and Use of Social Rules in Pronoun Selection by Hungarian Children," Marida Hollos; "Problems in the Creation of a Standard Dialect of Romanes," Ian F. Hancock; "A Sociolinguistic Study of Christian Science Oral Testimonies," Janice Lyski Demarest. The Working Papers series will be continued during 1975–76.

Explorations in the Ethnography of Speaking, edited by Richard Bauman and Joel Sherzer, was published by Cambridge University Press in December, 1974. The volume includes papers and discussion from a conference cosponsored by the committee in April 1972.

Television and Social Behavior, 1973–

Members 1975–76

Stephen B. Withey, University of Michigan, chairman
Leo Bogart, Newspaper Advertising Bureau (New York)
Herbert J. Gans, Columbia University and Center for Policy Research (New York)
Hilde T. Himmelweit, London School of Economics and Political Science
Irving L. Janis, Yale University
Aimée Dorr Leifer, Harvard University
Jack M. McLeod, University of Wisconsin
Chester M. Pierce, Harvard University
Percy H. Tannenbaum, University of California, Berkeley
Staff: Ronald P. Abeles

The general mission of the committee is to assess the current state of research in the area of television and social behavior and to stimulate new research that appears needed and promising in the light of that assessment. In addition, the committee attempts to conceptualize and give scientific context to the research required for the development of a multidimensional profile of violence in television programming. It held four meetings during the year—in October, February, April, and June. The committee is funded by a grant from the National Institute of Mental Health

The Measurement of Television Violence

The committee invited four active researchers in the area of television and its effects to attend the October meeting. A general discussion of the statistical and technical problems, political and moral issues, potential users and uses, and general feasibility of various types of violence measures took place. During the discussion, George Gerbner and Larry Gross of the University of Pennsylvania reported on their Cultural Indicators Project and their 1974 violence index report. George Comstock of the Rand Corporation summarized his group's efforts to assess the current state of knowledge about the social effects of television. In addition, Robert Liebert of the State University of New York at Stony Brook informed the committee of his archiving of television broadcasts and the development of experimental television broadcasts for encouraging children's "prosocial" behavior. By the end of the discussion, the consensus was that the development of a violence measure was indeed possible, but that the nature of a measure would depend upon a variety of technical, moral, and monetary considerations. At the close of the meeting, the committee requested the chairman to draft a document summarizing the committee's views of the development of a television violence profile for submission to the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH).

At the February meeting, the committee continued its discussion of the violence profile by considering the chairman's first two drafts of the proposed committee statement. In general, the committee approved the drafts and suggested a few minor changes. During the course of this discussion, concern was expressed about how the profile would be used. The chairman was urged to point out in his revision that the profile, as recommended by the committee, is not a consumer guide, but rather is intended for use by industry, concerned citizens, researchers, and/or regulatory agencies. While the profile could be used with appropriate modifications to monitor particular television programs, this is not what the committee construed as its use. It was pointed out that any profile would be more meaningful if comparative statistics from other countries were available. While a decrease in the level of violence portrayal on American television could be measured by a profile, the absolute level of violence might still be much higher than that appearing in foreign programming. A profile would gain in meaning by comparison with violence scores obtained in other countries. In addition, the amount of violence may take on additional importance because of its frequency in relation to other behavior portrayed on television. Consequently, its portrayal may present a sharper, more noticeable "message" than the portrayal of other types of social behavior. This suggests the coding of other social behavior categories and their comparison in terms of the proportion of programming devoted to each behavioral theme.

As a result of its discussion of the chairman's third draft of the committee's statement on measures of televised violence at the committee's April meeting, the committee further sharpened its recommendations to NIMH. It expressed the desire that the preparation of a document for NIMH not be taken as an endorsement of the development of a violence profile. Since televised violence is but one of many sources of societal violence, the committee's report should not be taken as an indictment of TV as the sole contributor. However, there is enough evidence for concern about the effects of television programming to warrant efforts directed at changing its content. Given the dangers that lie in government censorship, the major responsibilities and options for changes in television programming lie with the television industry.

Recommendations for a Violence Profile

At the June meeting, the committee voted approval of a committee statement on a profile of televised violence and directed that the statement be submitted to NIMH. The committee's principal recommendations were that (1) a multicomponent profile be developed as opposed to a single index; (2) the profile contain measures of the frequency, duration, and seriousness of televised violence; (3) supplemental measures of the characteristics of harmdoers, victims, and violence situations be reported; (4) all programs appearing on the major networks, during the hours when children are most likely to be viewing, be coded except for commercials, news, and documentary programs; (5) the sampling of programs during the year consist of two sample weeks per season, in which one week is an important decision-making week (e.g. a Nielsen rating week) and the other is a composite random week; (6) the problem of aggregating components of the violence profile be given careful consideration in terms of feasibility, meaningfulness, and consequences; (7) a technical committee be formed to oversee, advise, and evaluate the development and use of the violence profile; and (8) the funds for the violence profile's development and implementation do not come from NIMH research funds but rather from those of a regulatory agency such as the Federal Communications Commission.

Research Planning

In addition to preparing a report on the violence profile, the committee has considered several ideas for research planning activities:

(1) *Development of models of television and social behavior:* Research on television and social behavior is often done on a piecemeal basis, with a researcher having an interest in a particular aspect of television and searching for its possible effects on social behavior. Sometimes the reverse occurs: the investigator is concerned with a social behavior and wonders how television might influence it. Perhaps efforts towards conceptualizing "television," "mediating processes," and "social behavior" as sets of variables would serve to direct more systematically the advancement of research. Such conceptual schemata would need to consider "television" as a social institution with relationship to other societal institutions as well as a stimulus to an audience's behavior. Different types of processes mediating between television and the audience's behavior, such as socialization, motivational, social situational, and cognitive-developmental variables, would require careful attention. Similarly, the many potential effects ranging from microeffects on direct imitation to macroeffects on a society's *Weltanschauung* or modes of thinking deserve specification. These models might be expanded beyond considering individuals as the units of analysis to focusing on social groups as units of analysis. In specifying the relationships and feedback loops between variables and classes of variables, attention might be drawn to more subtle and indirect effects of television.

(2) *Methodological issues:* One major problem in understanding television's effects is the pervasiveness of television in modern society. People are constantly exposed to television throughout their life span. Consequently, the traditional methods of experimental social science are difficult to apply, except in the laboratory. However, exposure to television in the laboratory is often limited in duration and does not involve the complicated feedback process of repeated exposure (to a multitude of programming) and the simultaneous occurrence of behavior and exposure in different psychological and social environments. Perhaps the committee could encourage the development of methodologies appropriate for studying pervasive phenomena such as television. The committee discussed giving more attention to longitudinal designs for both laboratory and field experimental research. Such designs might include combining survey and laboratory techniques. It was pointed out that "television" or exposure to TV as a variable could be included in many on-going research projects that were originally designed to study other phenomena. The committee might act as a clearinghouse to increase sensitivity to media-related issues. Existing data banks could be explored and/or new ones created to make data available for secondary analyses.

(3) *Structure of the television industry:* The committee reiterated its concern with how programming decisions are made. Knowledge of television "gate keepers" and the social and psychological forces operating upon them would be needed to understand television as a social institution and as a stimulus (in the psychological sense). In addition, important policy implications might emerge from research on programming decisions.

Some related concerns expressed by the committee were (a) the impact of future technological changes in television on the industry and on the television audience; (b) the possibility of intervention studies wherein television programming is systematically changed; (c) the encouragement of cross-cultural studies of the organization of television industries and of the content of television programming; (d) the exploration of the dynamics underlying "fads" in television programming; (e) the investigation of the relation of television to other media industries, such as the motion picture industry; and (f) the study of the television industry's reaction to the 1971 Surgeon General's report on television and social behavior.

(4) *Use and impact of television on special audiences:* The committee pointed out that relatively little is known about how television is used. Do various social groups (e.g., the poor, the old, minority groups) use television differently? Are there differential perceptions and reactions to television programming? What differences are there in "heavy" versus "light" viewers? Are there television addicts?

Research Study Groups

During its continuing discussion of future research planning activities, the committee allocated funds for a research-planning conference on the potential effects of the recent decision to extend so-called "family programming" until 9 p.m. The conference will attempt to bring potential researchers and funding agencies together to develop research proposals assessing the impact of this scheduling change. Such issues as the latent or unintended consequences of this decision, changes in audience composition, and production decision making could be studied by focusing on this change in programming.

In addition, the committee organized two subcommittees to arrange for conferences and commissioned papers on (a) program decision making in the television industry (point 3 above) and on (b) the entertainment function of television. The latter will address such issues as: What do we mean by "entertainment?" What is to be included and what excluded under this rubric? What is it about entertaining materials that provides positive incentives for people to seek them out, often at the expense of other desired or more preferred activities? What "rewards" does entertainment provide for the isolated individual and those in small and large settings? What are the by-products of "being entertained," of its emotional components? In what way, if any, does the purely entertainment function help or hinder the mediation of other effects of the message and other subsequent behavior?

Work and Personality in the Middle Years, 1972–

Members 1975–76

Orville G. Brim, Jr., Foundation for Child Development (New York), chairman
Paul B. Baltes, Pennsylvania State University
Janet Z. Giele, Radcliffe Institute
David A. Hamburg, Stanford University Medical Center and Institute of Medicine, National Academy of Sciences
Robert L. Kahn, University of Michigan
Jack Ladinsky, University of Wisconsin
Robert A. LeVine, University of Chicago
Gardner Lindzey, Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences (Stanford, California)
Matilda White Riley, Bowdoin College
Staff: **Ronald P. Abeles**

The committee was appointed to stimulate and develop research on relationships between work and personality changes during the middle years of life. One intention of the committee is to serve as a center for exchange of information among the increasing numbers of social scientists working in the area. Accordingly, the committee has been corresponding with many interested scholars both in the United States and in other countries and establishing liaison with significant institutional projects in its area. The committee is funded by a grant from the National Institute of Mental Health and a contract with the National Institute for Child Health and Human Development. The committee held three thematic meetings during the year, in October, February, and June.

Death and Social Time

The topics considered at the committee's October meeting were death and the concept of social time. Bernice Neugarten of the University of Chicago discussed her work on the concepts of "on-time and off-time" and her research on middle-aged people. She noted the changing demographic composition of American society and the psychological, sociological, and policy implications of these changes. John W. Riley, Jr. presented survey data on the changing meaning of death to individuals and their perception of it, with special reference to middle-aged persons.

The Interaction of Work and Personality

The committee's February meeting, which was organized as a small conference on the interaction between work and personality, heard from seven speakers. Alex Inkeles, Stanford University, discussed his research on changes in individual modernity resulting from participation in factory work and in farm cooperatives in developing countries. The findings were related to the issue of responsiveness of adult personality to environmental influences. David W. Plath of the University of Illinois reported on life-course trends during the middle years in modern Japan and on changing patterns of self-awareness in middle age as shaped by changes in one's circle of intimate others. Melvin Kohn of the National Institute of Mental Health summarized his research on the effects of occupational experience on psychological functioning with particular attention to structural characteristics of jobs and intellectual flexibility. Roger Gould discussed the evolution of male and female personalities during the ages of 30 to 50 from a psychoanalytic perspective and indicated how the open systems of personality interact with the external reality of the world of work. George H. Pollock of the Institute for Psychoanalysis (Chicago) reported on several ongoing projects of the Center for Psychosocial Studies (Chicago) and on his own clinical study of the mourning process. In particular, he focused on the relationship of the mourning process to creativity and adaptations in the second half of life. Mrs. Giele discussed the apparent secular trend away from the dual sex-typed occupational and family social structure in industrial societies and the formation of new work and family patterns for men and women. She emphasized that current research has focused mainly on males, and on such psychological characteristics as effectance and cognition, to the neglect of more affective and affiliative behaviors. Finally, Eugene S. Schneller of Duke University summarized his research on second careers and careers trajectories among "medical lawyers" and suggested the need for a theory of commitment to careers that accounts for both incumbency and change in occupations. The discussion was led by Albert D. Biderman, Bureau of Social Science Research, and M. Brewster Smith, University of California, Santa Cruz.

Women

At its third meeting, the committee and its guests discussed women in the middle years. Michelle Rosaldo of Stanford University raised several questions centering around cultural, historical, and gender differences in conceptualizing the life cycle and the self through the life cycle. She also pointed to questions about different historical and cultural conceptualizations of work and careers. Mrs. Giele discussed institutional–structural changes in the United States and how these changes might be related to changing sex roles. Hilda Kahne, also from the Radcliffe Institute, considered current economic trends in America and how changing occupational roles for women and men will be affected by these economic trends. Francine Blau, Ohio State University, emphasized the need to integrate women into concepts and issues traditionally studied by social and behavioral scientists with particular attention to occupational segregation along sex lines. Finally, Myra Strober of Stanford University discussed questions dealing with occupational choices and opportunities open to women in the middle years who are entering or reentering the job market.

After the discussion of women in the middle years, Neil J. Smelser, University of California, Berkeley, outlined his developing interests in studying the middle years simultaneously from sociological and psychoanalytic perspectives. He presented some exploratory ideas about differential social contours of the individual's life cycle and about institutional changes resulting from differences in the size and composition of successive cohorts.

Study Groups

Opportunities for longer and more intense discussions of specific topics have been provided in study groups organized by the committee members. These groups meet usually for two or three days and are not part of the committee's regular meetings. A group concerned with life-cycle aspects of earnings and labor supply was led by Victor R. Fuchs, with the assistance of Lee Lillard and Robert Michael, all of the National Bureau of Economic Research. The 12–15 participants included economists and other social scientists engaged in life-cycle studies. A second group, led by Mrs. Riley, was concerned with middle-aged persons—past, present and future. Differences between middle-aged cohorts and their predecessors and successors in regard to size, historical background, educational level, cognitive performance, and similar characteristics were assessed, and the impact of these differences on relations between age strata and on adjustment to aging were studied. The focus of the third study group, also chaired by Mrs. Riley, was on the meaning of work and retirement among middle-aged women. The group dealt with analyses of data from a number of federal, university-based, and private sample surveys of the American working population, and drew as well on current studies by Mrs. Riley and her colleagues at Rutgers University. The fourth group, under the direction of Mathew Greenwald of the Institute of Life Insurance, reported on the availability of survey data in the archives of the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research that would be suitable for secondary analyses. The group found several longitudinal surveys or cross-sectional surveys that would be amendable to developmental analyses of the middle years.

Future Activities

In the year ahead, the committee is initiating new study groups and seminars. Among the topics that will be considered are (1) definitional questions with respect to types of careers, career patterns, and the measurement of career trajectories; (2) individual differences in hormonal changes in midlife males; (3) life roles, life cycle, and the "convoy of social support" during the middle years, where "convoy of social support" refers to those persons on whom an individual relies for support and those who rely upon him for support. These study groups and the preceding ones have been proposed and organized by committee members.

A summary of the committee's activities, by Messrs. Brim and Abeles, appeared in the September 1975 issue of *Items*, pages 29–33.

COMMITTEES ON TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT OF RESEARCH PERSONNEL

Grants to Minority Scholars for Research on Racism and Other Social Factors in Mental Health, 1972–

Members 1975–76

CHARLES V. WILLIE, Harvard University, CHAIRMAN
RODOLFO ALVAREZ, University of California, Los Angeles
JAMES P. COMER, Yale University
BERNARD M. KRAMER, University of Massachusetts, Harbor Campus
CORA BAGLEY MARRETT, University of Wisconsin
ALFONSO ORTIZ, University of New Mexico
MARIAN RADKE YARROW, National Institute of Mental Health
LLOYD H. ROGLER, Fordham University
Staff: ROWLAND L. MITCHELL, JR., DAVID L. SILLS

The committee is responsible for administration of a program initially offered by the Council in 1972–73 with support provided by the Maurice Falk Medical Fund. The purposes of the program are to aid promising young scholars from minority populations, especially American Indians, Blacks, Chicanos, and Puerto Ricans, who have earned the Ph.D. degree in a social or behavioral science, or the M.D. degree, in launching research careers; and to encourage research on racism and other social factors in mental health.

Research projects may focus on social structures and processes or on adaptations of the individual. Factors contributing to mental health and mental illness in the individual and in the society may be examined, as well as all aspects of intervention for prevention, cure, and rehabilitation. Other appropriate topics for research include social organization for treatment of mental illness and the mental health consequences of social action to resist isolation, estrangement, or oppression. In the third year of its program the committee made eight awards, as listed on page 158.

After the close of the year, the committee will hold a two-day conference to provide former grantees an opportunity to share research findings and compare methodological problems, and give the committee an opportunity to review the program to determine whether it should be changed either in its focus or in its administration.

Social Science Personnel, 1933–

Members 1975–76

Paul Kay, University of California, Berkeley, chairman
Cynthia H. Enloe, Clark University
Howard E. Gardner, Veterans Administration Hospital (Boston)
Otto N. Larsen, University of Washington
Karen Spalding, Columbia University
Harold W. Watts, University of Wisconsin
Robert Zemsky, University of Pennsylvania
Staff: **Rowland L. Mitchell, Jr.**

The committee has been responsible since its appointment for consideration of the Council's broad interests in the development of research workers and for administration of the Council's Research Training Fellowship Program, which has been variously supported by the Rockefeller Foundation, the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial, and the Carnegie Corporation of New York.

Postdoctoral research training fellowships are offered to social scientists for training beyond that usually offered in doctoral programs in their own disciplines, to prepare them for innovative research in the social sciences. Fellowships may be held at any stage of the scholar's career subsequent to completion of all requirements for the Ph.D. degree. Advanced training in research in another discipline has, in recent years, been the usual program of a fellow, but acquisition of special technical skills or intellectual contact with scholars whose orientation is radically different from that of the applicant may be more desirable for some individuals. Promise of original contributions to the advancement of the social sciences and the prospect that the proposed additional training may enhance the fulfillment of that promise are the criteria of selection.

The committee awarded 11 research training fellowships for tenure during 1975–76, as listed on pages 145–146.

Program Review

During the year an *ad hoc* Committee to Review the Research Training Fellowship Program (Karl Taeuber, chairman, Leon Epstein, Samuel P. Hays, Alice S. Rossi, and M. Brewster Smith), appointed by the Council in September, 1974, drafted a proposal for long-term continuation of the program. In its report, the committee noted that the importance of the program lay in its focus on excellence. It does not add to the numbers of researchers, which would be counterproductive in a period of declining employment opportunities, but it provides instead the opportunity for a small number of scholars who are already well-trained in one field to cross existing disciplinary boundaries or explore new frontiers in their own disciplines so that they may strengthen their already demonstrated capacity to carry out significant research. The committee stated that while the Council might wish from time to time to experiment with other programs designed to improve research, the Research Training Fellowship Program should remain as its core program, and urged that immediate efforts be undertaken to seek continued funding. Accordingly, discussions with funding sources were initiated and after the end of the year the Carnegie Corporation announced the awarding of a grant which will enable the program to be continued for another three years.

FOREIGN AREA COMMITTEES

African Studies, 1960–

Joint with the American Council of Learned Societies

Members 1975–76

Aristide R. Zolberg, University of Chicago, cochairman
Sara S. Berry, Indiana University, cochairman
George C. Bond, Teachers College, Columbia University
Sékéné Mody Cissoko, University of Dakar
B. J. Dudley, University of Ibadan
James W. Fernandez, Princeton University
Jean Herskovits, State University of New York, College at Purchase
Edward W. Soja, University of California, Los Angeles

Doctoral Research Fellowship Selection Committee for Africa, 1974–
Inez S. Reid, Barnard College, chairman
David Dorsey, Atlanta University
B. J. Dudley, University of Ibadan
Steven Feierman, University of Wisconsin
John R. Harris, Boston University

Screening Committee, 1973–
William Arens, State University of New York at Stony Brook
Jean Decock, University of Nevada
Dennis L. Dresang, University of Wisconsin
Adell Patton, Jr., Howard University
Staff: David L. Sills, Martha A. Gephart

The committee, whose activities are supported by the Ford Foundation, held three meetings, in October, March, and September.

Grants to Individuals for Research

Under the continuing program of grants for research in the social sciences and humanities on sub-Saharan Africa, the committee made 16 awards, as listed on pages 159–160.

Conferences and Topical Seminars

Strangers in African societies. A conference on strangers in African societies was held on October 16–19, 1974. Planned by William A. Shack, University of California, Berkeley, a former member of the committee, and Elliott P. Skinner, Columbia University, the conference included papers from participants from the United States and several African countries. The papers ranged from a theoretical reexamination of a classic essay by Georg Simmel (1858–1918) on the stranger, to detailed ethnographic accounts of the history and role of stranger groups in various African nations, to the role of multinational corporations as contemporary strangers. An edited volume of papers from the conference is being prepared for publication by Messrs. Shack and Skinner, under the committee's sponsorship.

Social and economic differentiation. The committee also held a working seminar on one of the major themes it is currently pursuing, social and economic differentiation in Africa. The seminar, held on September 18–19, 1975, was attended by members of the committee and by a group of African, American, and European scholars whose research interests are closely related to aspects of the theme.

A background memorandum and a bibliography prepared by committee members were circulated to participants in advance. Papers were not presented; instead, participants held informal discussions exploring possibilities for synthesizing existing studies and directions for future analysis and research. These discussions culminated in an articulation of different theoretical and methodological approaches which may be useful in pursuing this theme further—which the committee hopes to do by holding a research conference in the fall of 1976.

In planning its program of future activities, the committee stressed the dual needs of intensifying communication with scholars in Africa and increasing the visibility of the committee in the United States. Toward the former end, Mr. Zolberg spent several weeks in Africa in the fall of 1974, meeting with scholars in Nigeria, Tanzania, Kenya, and Senegal. To supplement this effort, the committee prepared a report on the seminar on social and economic differentiation and circulated it to interested scholars, institutions, and social science and humanist professional associations, especially in Africa. The committee hopes that by doing this it will be able to obtain information on current related research and stimulate the interest and participation of African scholars in the forthcoming conference on economic and social differentiation.

Cultural transformations. Another theme which the committee intends to explore as part of its future program is that of cultural transformations in Africa. The goal in pursuing this topic will be to encourage research—by scholars in a variety of disciplines—on changes in the concepts and images used by Africans to impart meaning to events in their daily lives. These cultural representations are of interest both as models of behavior, reflecting social realities, and as models for behavior, exerting causal influence on those realities. Changes in concepts of historical time and spatial perception, in scientific attitudes, political ideologies, and religions are among the subthemes which the committee hopes to explore in a workshop and a seminar next year. If the results of these preliminary workshops are encouraging, the committee plans to convene a research conference in 1977.

Training institute. To improve social science and humanities research in and about sub-Saharan Africa, the committee has continued its efforts this year to initiate advanced training institutes for African and American scholars. The first of these institutes, on the application of quantitative methods to the analysis of contemporary African data, is scheduled to be held at the University of Ibadan in the summer of 1976. Response from African scholars has been good, and it is hoped that some 30 graduate students and junior faculty from African universities will attend.

Another plan for improving research in African studies currently under discussion by the committee concerns the development of research tools and materials and a survey of the state of the field. The committee is exploring the possibility of publishing a series of resource papers on various regional and disciplinary topics.

International Doctoral Research Fellowship Program

At its meetings in October and March, the committee discussed means of further strengthening the dissertation fellowship program for Africa, which for the first time in 1974–75 was administered separately from that for the Near and Middle East. It concluded that proposals from disciplines which had heretofore been underrepresented in African studies should be actively encouraged, as well as those which would stress either the generation of primary data on topics and regions for which no such data exist, or those which would build comparatively on existing data. The committee also requested that the eligibility requirements for the program be changed so as to increase the supply of high quality applications. Thus, for 1975–76, any properly qualified student enrolled in a graduate program in the United States or Canada is eligible to apply, regardless of citizenship. Further, any citizen or permanent resident of the United States or Canada who is properly qualified and enrolled in a recognized graduate program abroad is eligible to apply.

The Selection Committee for the program met in March and made 10 appointments, as listed on pages 146–147.

Regional Seminars

The committee's program of support for periodic regional meetings of Africa specialists was continued. While no new awards were made for 1974–75, support continued to be provided to the seminars at the University of Colorado, Duquesne University, Indiana State University, Temple University, Virginia Commonwealth University, and the University of Virginia. These seminars are designed to bring together scholars in the field of African studies who are geographically separated from each other and from major centers of African studies. Several papers are usually discussed at each meeting.

Contemporary China, 1959–

Joint with the American Council of Learned Societies

Members 1975–76

John Lewis, Stanford University, chairman
Richard Baum, University of California, Los Angeles
Myron Cohen, Columbia University
Albert Feuerwerker, University of Michigan
Ying-mao Kau, Brown University
Philip A. Kuhn, University of Chicago
Michel Oksenberg, University of Michigan
Dwight H. Perkins, Harvard University

Subcommittee on Research on the Chinese Economy, 1971–
Dwight H. Perkins, Harvard University, chairman
Robert F. Dernberger, University of Michigan
Albert Feuerwerker, University of Michigan
John G. Gurley, Stanford University
K.C. Yeh, Rand Corporation (Santa Monica, California)

Doctoral Research Fellowship Selection Committee for Asia, 1973–
Myron Cohen, Columbia University, chairman
Carolyn M. Elliott, University of California, Santa Cruz
Merle Goldman, Harvard University
F. Tomasson Jannuzi, University of Texas at Austin
James William Morley, Columbia University
Kenneth B. Pyle, University of Washington
John R.W. Smail, University of Wisconsin
Stephen Tobias, Institute for Advanced Study (Princeton, New Jersey)

Screening Committee, 1973–
Paul A. Cohen, Harvard University
Jean Grossholtz, Mount Holyoke College
Richard C. Kraus, University of Illinois at Urbana–Champaign
Terry E. MacDougall, University of Virginia
Penelope Mason, Yale University
Barbara Metcalf, University of Pennsylvania

Judith Nagata, York University
John W. Thomas, Harvard University
Staff: Patrick G. Maddox, Susan J. Pharr, David L. Szanton

The committee, whose programs are supported by the Ford Foundation, met in October and March.

Grants to Individuals for Research

At its March meeting the committee awarded nine grants for research on contemporary and Republican China, as listed on pages 160–161.

The Subcommittee on Research on the Chinese Economy, which met in January, recommended that seven grants be made for analytical research on the modern Chinese economic system. These awards were approved by the committee, as listed on page 161.

Conferences and Topical Seminars

Conferences of two kinds are supported by the committee: major research conferences and—as a means of exploring and developing new topics for research more economically than in large meetings—topical seminars, which generally bring together 10–12 scholars for two days of discussions.

At the request of the committee, Emily Ahern, the Johns Hopkins University, Mr. Cohen, and Laurence Crissman, University of Illinois at Urbana–Champaign, met in February to prepare revised plans for a conference on anthropological research in Taiwan. This is designed to be a major attempt to synthesize the results of the substantial amount of research already carried out on the topic, and to suggest those areas in need of further study. The committee approved the proposal submitted by this planning group. Mrs. Ahern, Mr. Cohen, and Hill Roshenow, Central Michigan University, will organize and cochair this conference, scheduled to be held on August 20–26, 1976 in Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

A conference on business and politics in Republican China, focussing upon governmental involvement in entrepreneurial activities during the period 1911–1949, and organized and chaired by Sherman Cochran, Cornell University, will be held on October 3–5, 1975 in Ithaca, New York.

Following the May 1974 topical seminar on postwar Sino–Japanese interactions, Akira Iriye, University of Chicago, who chaired that meeting, submitted plans for a major research conference on the subject. These plans were approved by the committee. Mr. Iriye will organize and chair this conference, scheduled to be held on June 24–27, 1976 in Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

Continuing its program of topical seminars, the committee sponsored a meeting on local and provincial politics during the Nationalist era (1911–1949), which was chaired by Noel Miner, University of Colorado, and held in Boulder, Colorado on October 25–27, 1974. Kent Smith, Connecticut College, and David Deal, Whitman College, organized and chaired a seminar on Southwest China, held in Seattle, Washington on January 10–12, 1975. This seminar, under the joint auspices of the committee and the Committee on Studies of Chinese Civilization of the American Council of Learned Societies, served also as a meeting to develop plans for further study of this multiethnic border region of China.

A seminar on technology and social change in China is being organized by Mr. Baum. This will be a cooperative effort with the Committee on Scholarly Communication with the People's Republic of China.

The Subcommittee on Research on the Chinese Economy held a small conference on reconciling the quantitative measures of China's economic performance. The conference, held at the Brookings Institution in Washington, D.C. on January 17–18, 1975, was chaired by Alexander Eckstein, University of Michigan, who had planned the program. A major research conference to examine the lessons of China's experience for the developing countries is being organized by Mr. Dernberger and will be held on January 31–February 2, 1976.

Regional Seminars

The committee continued its program of support for regional seminars on modern China, which it initiated in 1971–72 to give China specialists who are not located at major institutions opportunities to participate in scholarly discussions with their colleagues. Funds were provided for continuation of the New England China Seminar, which meets at Harvard University; the Midwest Regional

Seminar on China, administered by the University of Illinois; the California Seminar on Modern China, University of California, Berkeley; the Northwest Regional Seminar on China, University of Washington; the Washington and Southeast Regional Seminar on China, administered by the University of Maryland, College Park; and the Triangle East Asia Colloquium in the Raleigh–Durham–Chapel Hill area. The last-named seminar is cosponsored with the Joint Committee on Japanese Studies. In addition, continued partial support was provided for the Columbia University Seminar on Modern East Asia: China.

Liaison Committee

This informal committee was organized in 1974 to provide a forum for discussion of activities of interest to the Councils' two committees concerned with China.

The members are Messrs. Feuerwerker, Lewis, and Ezra F. Vogel, Harvard University, representing the committee, and Frederick Mote, Princeton University, William Theodore deBary, Columbia University, and Frederic Wakeman, University of California, Berkeley, representing the ACLS Committee on Studies of Chinese Civilization.

The Liaison Committee has organized two task forces, one on libraries and research materials, the other on language training. The former, chaired by Mr. Mote, met in Washington, D.C. on December 8, 1974, and sought to propose means by which the extensive facilities of the Library of Congress might more efficiently be made available to as wide a community of consumers as possible. The language training task force, chaired by James Wrenn, Brown University, met in New York City on April 11–12, 1975. It focussed in particular on proposals for an advanced language training center and on the possibility of language exchange programs with the People's Republic of China.

The Liaison Committee sponsored, in whole or in part, four workshops and seminars. A regional seminal on Confucian Studies in the Bay Area, which is being organized by Tu Wei-ming, will consist of several meetings to be held during the 1975–76 academic year. As a result of the proposal resulting from the planning seminar on Southwest China, two long-term summer workshops on this topic were held during July–August 1975, in Seattle and Cambridge, Massachusetts, under the chairmanship of Messrs. Deal and Smith.

In December 1974, the American Council of Learned Societies, acting as fiscal agent for the Liaison Committee, was awarded a three-year grant from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation. Grants will be offered from these funds for: (1) workshops and seminars; (2) domestic internships providing the opportunity for a younger scholar whose school does not have a major area studies program to work with a senior scholar at a major center; (3) travel to Asia, in particular to facilitate advanced language training. All three are designed above all as training experiences, providing younger scholars currently active in the field with opportunities to upgrade present skills and acquire new ones.

Working Groups

Following its June 1974 meeting, the Steering Group on Chinese Foreign Policy and International Relations, chaired by Allen Whiting, University of Michigan, carried out a survey of the research interests of scholars in this field. Based on the substantial and detailed response to this survey, the Steering Group concluded that it would be appropriate to hold a second meeting to develop plans for a workshop at which scholars would discuss the results of their research and the methodology employed as well as directions for the development of this subfield.

The second working group, with Messrs. Kuhn and Feuerwerker as cochairmen, continued to solicit from scholars of various viewpoints interpretative essays on Republican China which will be widely circulated for critical comment.

International Doctoral Research Fellowship Program for Asia

The Selection Committee met in March to consider 51 applications referred to it by the Screening Committee, and ultimately recommended the appointment of 35 new fellows, naming two alternates. Of these, six will conduct their dissertation research on China. The 35 fellows are listed on pages 147–150.

Publications

As the result of earlier activities of the committee or its subcommittees, the following publications were either issued during the year, are in press, or are in preparation:

Committee sponsorship

Furth, Charlotte, editor. "The Limits of Change: Essays on Modern Chinese Conservatism." Papers of the conference held on August 14–18, 1972, to be published by the Harvard University Press.

Goldman, Merle, editor. "Modern Chinese Literature: The Role of the Writer." Papers of the conference held on August 25–30, 1974, in preparation.

Massey, Elizabeth and Joseph. "Language Competence of American Specialists on China," prepared by and to be published by the China and Inner Asia Regional Council of the Association for Asian Studies, with the assistance of the committee.

Wolf, Margery, and Roxane Witke, editors. *Women in Chinese Society*. Stanford: Stanford University Press, May 1975. Papers of the conference held on June 11–15, 1973.

Subcommittee on Research on the Chinese Society

Elvin, Mark D., and G. William Skinner, editors. *The Chinese City Between Two Worlds*. Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1974. A second volume of papers prepared for the Conference on Urban Society and Political Development in Modern China, jointly sponsored with the Subcommittee on Chinese Government and Politics, December 28, 1968–January 4, 1969.

Skinner, G. William, editor. "The City in Late Imperial China." Stanford: Stanford University Press, scheduled for publication in early 1976. Papers of the Conference on Urban Society in Traditional China, August 31–September 6, 1968.

Wolf, Arthur P., editor. *Religion and Ritual in Chinese Society*. Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1974. Papers of the conference held on October 11–15, 1971.

Subcommittee on Research on the Chinese Economy

Eckstein, Alexander, editor. "Reconciling the Quantitative Measures of China's Economic Performance." Papers of the conference held on January 17–18, 1975, in preparation.

Perkins, Dwight H., editor. *China's Modern Economy in Historical Perspective*. Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1975. Papers of the conference held on June 18 19, 1973.

Eastern Europe, 1971–

Joint with the American Council of Learned Societies

Members 1975–76

EUGENE A. HAMMEL, University of California, Berkeley, CHAIRMAN
BOGDAN D. DENITCH, Columbia University
CHARLES GATI, Union College
KENNETH T. JOWITT, University of California, Berkeley
THOMAS F. MAGNER, Pennsylvania State University
PAUL MARER, Indiana University
PETER F. SUGAR, University of Washington
THOMAS G. WINNER, Brown University
Staff: GORDON B. TURNER, American Council of Learned Societies

Research and Study Grants

The committee, whose activities are made possible by a grant from the Ford Foundation, met twice during the year—in October and March—to administer its grants programs and to carry out its functions as a research development committee.

The committee awarded 12 postdoctoral research grants for tenure in 1975–76 and 24 pre- and postdoctoral grants for East European language study, as listed on pages 162–164.

Conferences

The committee also awarded grants to the University of California, Los Angeles, for a conference on demography and urbanization in Eastern Europe, to be held at the university, February 5–9, 1976; to Stanford University, for a conference on political development in Eastern Europe, to be held at the university, December 4–5, 1975; to the Pennsylvania State University, for a conference on the impact of Communist modernization on national identity and state integration in Eastern Europe, to be held at the university, October 30–31, 1975; and to the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies (AAASS), for a Slavic librarians' conference, to be held at the University of Illinois at Urbana–Champaign, September 11–13, 1975.

In addition to the above, the committee decided to sponsor a series of eight conferences on topics designed to produce volumes which would serve to move the field of East European studies in desired directions. Proposals were developed and funds were allocated for the first three conferences, all to be held in 1976. These include a conference on ethnicity in Eastern Europe, to be held at the University of Washington; a conference on symbolic behavior, with respect to research and theoretical developments in Eastern Europe, to be held at Brown University; and a conference on sociolinguistic problems in selected East European countries, to be held at the Pennsylvania State University.

Four of the committee-sponsored conferences, for which planning was authorized, are to be explicitly comparative in nature in keeping with the committee's mandate to develop a comparative studies program in which East Europe will form one base. These conferences are to deal with (1) socialization, social control, and legitimation of regimes; (2) political participation and systemic performance; (3) East European agriculture and the rural–urban dichotomy; and (4) economic integration and regional systems.

A final conference, which will deal with the impact of East Europeans and East European culture on the United States, is to be funded under the committee's ethnic studies program. Under this program, the committee also awarded a grant to the Pennsylvania State University in support of a project on "Ethnic Identity in an Inter-Ethnic Marriage: A Pilot Study of Socio-Economic Dimensions in the Acculturation Process," to be directed by Alex Simirenko. The committee considered a report from its consultant on ethnic studies, which reviewed his work in compiling and cataloguing library and archival sources on East European populations and cultures in North America and his plans to create a directory to facilitate field research, and it invited him to make specific recommendations on further steps to be taken to attract scholars in the disciplines to undertake such research.

Needs of the Field

In view of the likelihood of reduced financial support in the period ahead, the committee decided to assess the strengths and weaknesses of the field in order to determine priorities for future action. A special meeting of anthropologists, sociologists, and political scientists was held in Berkeley to consider those disciplines, and individual committee members were authorized to survey by questionnaires and meetings with their colleagues the other social science disciplines. From this emerged the decision to sponsor the series of conferences described above. In addition, the committee commissioned Irene Winner to assess where the field stands in regard to personnel, language training, and courses dealing with Eastern Europe in order to determine whether the field is expanding, contracting, or holding its own. It joined with the AAASS in appointan *ad hoc* Committee on Academic/Business–Government Relationships to compile an inventory of needs and an inventory of personnel bearing on opportunities opening in East–West trade. And, finally, it is attempting to determine the effects of declining financial resources on library acquisitions of books and periodicals pertaining to Eastern Europe.

Publications

The committee, having previously authorized preparation of a major project to commission a series of East European histories, approved the plan drafted by the project director, allocated $20,000 of its own funds as an earnest of that endorsement, and began a search for outside support.

Grants were also awarded for the following activities: (a) to Richard Lewanski for preparation of a handbook of West European resources of Slavic and East European materials; (b) to Speros Vryonis, Jr. to complete work on a volume being prepared for the series, "A History of East Central Europe," to be published by the University of Washin on Press; and (c) to William Harkins to defray part of the costs of a research seminar on Czech literature from the late 1950s to the present and to provide for prepublication expenses of the resulting volume.

Publication subsidies were allocated for the following volumes prepared with committee support or under its auspices: (1) to Michigan Slavic Publications, for a translation of and supplement to Arne Novak's *History of Czechoslovak Literature;* (2) to the AAASS, for *Proceedings* of the 1973 Conference on Bulgarian Studies; and (3) to ABC-Clio Press, for *East Central and Southeastern Europe: A Handbook of Library and Archival Resources in North America.* Previous grants made by the committee resulted during the year in the following publications:

PAUL L. HORECKY, editor. *A Guide to Yugoslav Libraries and Archives* (JCEE Publication Series, No 2). AAASS, 1975.

"The Bass Inventory of Standard East European Statistical Holdings in U.S. and Foreign Libraries—A Computerized System." Indiana University, International Development Research Center, 1975.

International Research and Exchanges Board, 1968–

Joint with the American Council of Learned Societies

Members 1975–76

ROBERT M. LUMIANSKY, American Council of Learned Societies, CHAIRMAN
ALLEN H. KASSOF, International Research and Exchanges Board, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
NINA GARSOIAN, Columbia University
KENNETH JOWITT, University of California, Berkeley
ELEANOR BERNERT SHELDON, Social Science Research Council
JOHN M. THOMPSON, Indiana University
GORDON B. TURNER, American Council of Learned Societies

Program Committee, 1968–

ALLEN H. KASSOF, International Research and Exchanges Board, CHAIRMAN
MARVIN CHODOROW, Stanford University
GEORGE J. DEMKO, Ohio State University

Warren Eason, American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies
Maurice Friedberg, University of Illinois at Urbana–Champaign
Nina Garsoian, Columbia University
Kenneth Jowitt, University of California, Berkeley
Albert B. Lord, Harvard University
Alexander Rich, National Academy of Sciences
Alfred E. Senn, University of Wisconsin

Subcommittee on Ad Hoc Grants to Promote New Exchanges, 1968–
Nina Garsoian, Columbia University
Kenneth Jowitt, University of California, Berkeley
John M. Thompson, Indiana University
Gordon B. Turner, American Council of Learned Societies

The International Research and Exchanges Board, for which the American Council of Learned Societies has administrative and fiscal responsibility, has charge of the Councils' jointly sponsored exchange programs between scholars in the United States and in the countries of East Central and Southeast Europe and the Soviet Union. Three principal donors support the exchange programs and special activities: the Ford Foundation, the Department of State, and the National Endowment for the Humanities. Participating universities, whose contributions to IREX take the form of waivers of tuition and other fees for Soviet and East European scholars received under the IREX programs, also play an important role in the funding of the exchange programs.

During 1974–75, 145 United States and 175 Soviet and East European scholars participated in the formal exchange programs, while 16 persons were appointed Preparatory and Third Country Dissertation Fellows. Ninety-one *Ad Hoc* Awards to Promote New Exchanges, Grants for Collaborative Projects, and Binational Travel Grants provided direct support for 214 individuals involved in various forms of cooperation. The participants are listed in the *Annual Report of the American Council of Learned Societies, 1974–75.*

A major development this year was the conclusion of an agreement with the Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education of the German Democratic Republic for an exchange of scholars on the basis of negotiations held in Berlin in February 1975. This exchange marks the first formal contact between the university communities of the two countries, and it brings to eight the number of countries with which IREX has exchange relationships. The others are Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Yugoslavia, and the Soviet Union. Thus, the assignment which U.S. universities gave in 1968 to IREX and its sponsoring organizations—to develop a comprehensive set of opportunities for United States research scholars concerned with the Soviet Union and East and South Central Europe, and to provide reciprocal opportunities for scholars from those countries--is, except for Albania, now complete.

Another important event of the year was the establishment, following discussions and negotiations which began in 1970, of the Commission on Collaboration in the Social Sciences and Humanities, organized by the ACLS and the Soviet Academy of Sciences and administered on the U.S. side by IREX. The first meeting of the new Commission was held in Tarrytown, New York on March 12–15, 1975, and included six Soviet and 16 American participants. The members of the Commission identified topics on which collaborative work is to begin within the year. The Commission henceforth will meet periodically (probably on an annual basis) to assess the progress of sponsored projects and to recommend new activities.

The establishment of the Commission and its initial work signal a welcome change in previous Soviet attitudes toward scholarly cooperation in the social sciences and humanities, which for the most part has been limited to exchanges of individuals. For the first time there appears to be a possibility of working together on intellectually significant problems, in parallel and in joint studies and research.

The exchange programs with the Soviet Union enjoyed a quiet, relatively uneventful, and typically productive academic year, except for a brief moratorium placed on the exchange between the ACLS and the Soviet Academy of Sciences as a result of difficulties about the acceptance of American nominees under this program. The difficulties appear now to have been resolved, the program has been reinstated, and discussions regarding a renewal of the current agreement (which expires at the end of the calendar year 1975) and a possible expansion of these contacts beginning in 1976 are under way with representatives of the Academy. The three programs with the Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education (the exchange of junior scholars, the exchange of senior scholars, and the exchange of language teachers) continue to be characterized by an increasingly businesslike working relationship.

A new, two-year agreement was signed in May 1975 with the Bulgarian Committee for Science, Technical Progress, and Higher Education; it calls for the same level of exchanges as the previous agreement. The Czechoslovak agreement, which is automatically renewed at the end of each two-year period unless either side decides to withdraw or to amend it, continues unchanged for another two years. Both the Hungarian and the Polish agreements for 1975–76 and 1976–77 have yet to be formally negotiated and signed, although the programs are to continue normally on an *ad interim* basis. The Romanian and Yugoslav agreements are both three-year agreements which run through the end of the 1975–76 program year.

IREX assumed responsibility beginning in 1974–75 for the Ford Foundation programs in management education with Poland, Romania, and (in 1975–76) Bulgaria. These programs, which bring specialists in management education for a year's study at leading U.S. business and management schools, were being gradually phased out as funding was exhausted, but the Ford Foundation wished them integrated with other IREX operations in Eastern Europe during their terminal years. Discussions are soon to begin concerning a possible continuation of these programs with the support of the business community.

While the major portion of IREX's budget is devoted to reciprocal exchange programs, provision is also made for the support of such special activities as collaborative projects involving cooperation between U.S. scholars and their colleagues in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union; fellowships for a small number of exceptionally talented Ph.D. candidates in fields underrepresented in the exchanges who need linguistic and related preparation before participating in an exchange; short-term visits between U.S. and Soviet social scientists working on topics of mutual concern; and *ad hoc* activities intended to promote new forms of direct contact and exchange between U.S. scholars and institutions and their counterparts in the exchange countries.

During the past year, IREX undertook several efforts to evaluate its programs, to refine the data upon which policy decisions and operations are based, and to systematize and make available to the scholarly public information received about opportunities for cooperation with the Soviet and Eastern European academic and research communities.

A more detailed report on activities and an analysis of trends and prospects has been published by IREX and is available from the International Research and Exchanges Board, 110 East 59th Street, New York, New York 10022.

Japanese Studies, 1967–

Joint with the American Council of Learned Societies

Members 1975–76

Gerald L. Curtis, Columbia University, cochairman
Robert J. Smith, Cornell University, cochairman
Karen W. Brazell, Cornell University
Robert E. Cole, University of Michigan
Ellis S. Krauss, Western Washington State College
Kinhide Mushakoji, Sophia University
Tetsuo Najita, University of Chicago
Hugh Patrick, Yale University
Yoshiaki Shimizu, Princeton University
Kozo Yamamura, University of Washington

Subcommittee on Grants for Research, 1971–
Kozo Yamamura, University of Washington, chairman
Keith Brown, University of Pittsburgh
Marlene J. Mayo, University of Maryland
Tetsuo Najita, University of Chicago

T. J. Pempel, Cornell University
William F. Sibley, University of Michigan

Subcommittee on Japanese Language Training Study, 1971–
William H. McCullough, University of California, Berkeley, chairman
Keith Brown, University of Pittsburgh
Roger F. Hackett, University of Michigan
Mantaro J. Hashimoto, National Inter-University Research Institute of Asian & African Languages & Cultures (Tokyo)
Eleanor H. Jorden, Cornell University
Joseph Massey, Dartmouth College
Hugh Patrick, Yale University
Marleigh Ryan, University of Iowa

Doctoral Research Fellowship Selection Committee for Asia, 1973–
Myron Cohen, Columbia University, chairman
Carolyn M. Elliott, University of California, Santa Cruz
Merle Goldman, Boston University
F. Tomasson Jannuzi, University of Texas at Austin
James William Morley, Columbia University
Kenneth B. Pyle, University of Washington
John R. W. Smail, University of Wisconsin
Stephen F. Tobias, Institute for Advanced Study (Princeton, New Jersey)

Screening Committee, 1973–
Paul A. Cohen, Harvard University
Jean Grossholtz, Mount Holyoke College
Richard C. Kraus, University of Illinois at Urbana–Champaign
Terry E. MacDougall, University of Virginia
Penelope Mason, Yale University
Barbara Metcalf, University of Pennsylvania
Judith Nagata, York University
John W. Thomas, Harvard University
Staff: **Susan J. Pharr, Patrick G. Maddox, David L. Szanton**

The activities of the committee are funded by the Ford Foundation, except as indicated below.

Grants to Individuals for Research

The subcommittee met in February to review 57 applications for grants. On the basis of its decisions, 16 grants were awarded for research on Japan. The recipients are listed on pages 164–165.

Conferences and Workshops

The past year saw the completion of a series of five major conferences developed by the committee. These conferences, held in 1973 and 1974, focused on areas of research where a major synthesizing effort was needed to integrate the extensive work that had been done. The first, organized by Ezra Vogel, Harvard University, dealt with the nature of decision making in Japanese social and political organizations. The second, with Mr. Patrick as chairman, examined the social consequences of industrialization for modern Japan. The third conference, organized by John W. Hall, Yale University, discussed new research on the Muromachi period. The fourth, planned by Robert A. Scalapino, University of California, Berkeley, examined leadership and decision making in Japan's international relations. The final conference, chaired by Albert Craig, Harvard University, dealt with the comparative uses of the Japanese experience. These conferences will result in a series of volumes in both Japanese and English, with the latter to be published by the University of California Press. The first volume, *Modern Japanese Organization and Decision-Making,* edited by Ezra F. Vogel, appeared in the spring of 1975.

Since the completion of this conference series, the committee has devoted the past year to establishing a new research agenda for the three to four year period ahead. A primary aim has been to identify significant themes and topics that are emerging in the work of social scientists and humanists in the Japan field and then to encourage scholarly development of them. Many of the topics currently being explored will be examined in workshops, which in some cases will meet several times over an extended period. The workshop setting is expected to provide a greater opportunity for developing, refining, and integrating findings on a given problem than is possible at a major conference where completed research is presented.

Much of the committee's planning has centered on the theme of conflict in Japan. In most scholarly work to date, Japan has been viewed as an essentially consensual society. Social science theories of conflict have rarely been used in analyzing the Japanese case, but some scholars recently have challenged the appropriateness of this view. Over the past year, the committee has been concerned with exploring the theme of conflict in Japan through a variety of interrelated activities.

A number of scholars concerned with conflict in contemporary Japan met in Santa Cruz on September 5–6, 1975, to select specific issues that could be handled under the general rubric of conflict. These will be explored in a series of workshops to be held over the next few years. One workshop will analyze conflict and conflict resolution in interpersonal relationships and in small groups. Another will deal with conflict within and between groups and organizations in Japan, particularly those in the national political arena. Themes for additional workshops are under discussion. Those active in planning this particular series include Mr. Krauss; Mr. Curtis; Thomas Rohlen, University of California, Santa Cruz; and Patricia Steinhoff, University of Hawaii.

Several additional projects are related to the conflict theme. One, organized by Mr. Najita, will explore the theme of conflict historically, addressing itself to the tensions, polarities, and oppositions that affected the course of developments in Japanese society from late Tokugawa to the end of the Taisho period. A planning meeting for the project was held in Zion, Illinois, on June 20–22, 1975. Another related topic, political opposition at the local level in Japan, will be examined in a workshop to be held June 25–27, 1976, in Wilmington, North Carolina. Kurt Steiner, Stanford University, is the organizer.

The committee has also been engaged in planning a project to explore concepts of time and space in Japanese culture and aesthetics. Scholars organizing the project met in New York on November 1, 1974, and in San Francisco on March 23, 1975, to develop plans for the project. At the first of three workshops, a small group of humanists will meet at Yale University on January 29–February 1, 1976. A major aim of the series, organized by Mrs. Brazell, is to relate current theories of aesthetics to Japanese art and culture. At the same time, it is expected that the workshops will generate data and theories that will broaden concepts of aesthetics developed from Western materials.

Two workshops on innovation and technology transfers in Japan, organized by Mr. Cole and Gary Saxonhouse, University of Michigan, will be held in 1976 and 1977. Both will focus on the process by which technologies from abroad are identified, diffused, and adapted to Japanese needs. A planning session for the project was held in Ann Arbor on April 11–12, 1975.

Several additional projects are in various stages of planning. One will deal with Japan's early modernization in the Sengoku period. During the Sengoku era, roughly the 16th century, Japan underwent a major transformation in its political, legal, and social structure and in its economic organization. Though these changes have been studied, their meaning and interpretation are still vigorously disputed. A major aim of the project is to assess these changes, and to explore differences between developments in 16th century Japan and those in Europe in the same general period. Organized by John W. Hall, Yale University, and Mr. Yamamura, it will bring together U.S. and Japanese scholars to consider the topic. Another project, for which planning is now complete, is an interdisciplinary workshop on urbanization in contemporary Japan. Organized by Mr. Smith, the workshop will be held in Mt. Kisco, New York, April 23–27, 1975. Papers to be presented will deal with such topics as historical migration patterns and demographic change, social stratification, crime and social control, deviance and social pathology in cities, values and attitudes among the urban labor force, and urban poverty.

Collaborative Research Projects

Virtually all the activities described above involve both American and Japanese scholars. In addition, however, the committee has developed and sponsored a number of research projects that foster even more extensive interaction between members of the American and Japanese scholarly communities. The committee has a longstanding collaborative relationship with a Japanese counterpart organization, the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (JSPS). A report on their joint activities, "An American–Japanese Partnership in Research in the Social Sciences and the Humanities", by Mr. Curtis and Miss Pharr, appeared in *Items*, March 1975, pages 8–9. Funds for travel from the Office of East Asian and Pacific Programs, Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs of the U.S. Department of State, greatly assist the committee in maintaining a close collaborative relationship with the Japanese organization.

In cooperation with the JSPS, a number of collaborative projects are under way. A binational conference on U.S.–Japan relations from World War I to the Manchurian Incident in 1931 will be held January 5–9, 1976, on Kauai, Hawaii. The conference focuses on the 1920s, when the placid surface of Japanese–American relations concealed undercurrents of conflict and tension that threatened to well up, and when, despite disarmament agreements, the race for military supremacy accelerated. The conference will attempt a full reassessment of these developments. James B. Crowley, Yale University, and Chihiro Hosoya, Hitotsubashi University, are cochairmen.

A collaborative project on the Occupation of Japan, organized by Robert E. Ward, Stanford University, and Yoshikazu Sakamoto, University of Tokyo, is currently being developed. The project will focus on the impact of presurrender planning in Japan and the U.S. on Occupation policies, and will assess the long-range impact of the Occupation on developments in post-World War II society in Japan. A binational planning meeting will be held November 29–December 2, 1975, on Maui, Hawaii, with funds provided by the National Endowment for the Humanities and the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science.

A three-member American group, led by Haruhiro Fukui, University of California, Santa Barbara, took part in a binational conference in Hakone, Japan, on January 10–13, 1975. The conference focused on political processes in Japan, the U.S., and Okinawa from 1965–69 which ultimately culminated in the return of Okinawa to Japanese control.

A cross-national study of family influences upon school readiness in young children in the United States and Japan continues. The study, now in its fourth year, has aimed at identifying those elements in the child's home and school environments which contribute to the growth of intelligence and of school-related capabilities of young children. Robert D. Hess and W. Patrick Dickson, Stanford University, and Hiroshi Azuma, University of Tokyo, are cooperating in the research, which is funded by the Spencer Foundation and the JSPS. Plans are progressing for a project to study marginality and deviance in Japanese society from an anthropological perspective. Victor Turner, University of Chicago, and Chie Nakane, University of Tokyo, are organizing this project.

Most of the collaborative activities of the committee have centered on bringing together scholars from Japan and the United States. In recent years, however, the committee has been concerned with establishing contact with those in other countries engaged in the study of Japan. On April 28, 1975, a meeting with Soviet Japanologists was held in New York to discuss the economy and postwar foreign relations of Japan, and to assess the state of Japanese studies both in the United States and in the Soviet Union.

Regional Seminars

The committee continued to allocate funds for five regional seminars on Japan. Funds were provided to the Midwest Regional Seminar on Japan, which is administered by the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign; the Southeastern Regional Seminar at the University of Maryland; the Southern California Seminar at the University of Southern California; and the Niagara Regional Seminar at Canisius College, Canisius, New York. In conjunction with the Joint Committee on Contemporary China, funds were also provided for the Triangle East Asia Colloquium in North Carolina. The regional seminar program was developed to provide scholars geographically isolated from major Japanese studies centers with opportunities for regular scholarly contact.

International Doctoral Research Fellowship Program for Asia

The Selection Committee met in March. Awards were subsequently made to 35 new fellows; of these, 10 will conduct their research in Japan. The 35 fellows are listed on pages 147–150.

Subcommittee on Japanese Language Training Study

The committee met in New York on February 1, 1975, to review a draft of its final report. The report is aimed at identifying Japanese language training needs as seen from the point of view of the scholarly community, and at suggesting more efficient means of meeting them on the basis of currently available training resources. It will be released in early 1976.

Publications

As a result of activities of the committee, the following publications were issued this year, are in press, or are in preparation.

Craig, Albert, ed. "The Comparative Uses of the Japanese Experience." Papers from a conference of the same name held September 9–13, 1974, to be published by University of California Press.

Curtis, Gerald L., and Susan J. Pharr. "An American-Japanese Partnership in Research in the Social Sciences and the Humanities." *Items,* 29(1): 8–9.

Hall, John Whitney, and Takeshi Toyoda, eds. "Japan in the Muromachi Age." Papers from a conference of the same name held August 27–September 1, 1973, to be published by University of California Press.

Hosoya Chihiro, ed. "The Political Process of Okinawa Reversion," *International Relations* (special issue), 2:1–168, 1974 (in Japanese). Papers presented at a conference cosponsored with the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science, January 10–13, 1975.

Iriye Akira, ed. *Mutual Images.* Papers from a conference of the same name held June 11–15, 1972. Published by Harvard University Press, 1975.

Jorden, Eleanor H., and Chie Nakane, eds. "Report on the U.S.–Japan Joint Sociolinguistics Conference" (tentative title). Papers from two conferences held August 9–12, 1973 and September 5–7, 1974, to be published by Trinity University Press.

Nakane Chie, ed. *Report of the Second U.S.–Japan Joint Sociolinguistics Conference.* Papers from a conference held August 9–12, 1973, published by the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science, March 1974.

Patrick, Hugh T., ed., with the assistance of Larry Meisner. "Japanese Industrialization and Its Social Consequences." Papers from a conference of the same name held August 20–24, 1973, to be published by University of California Press in the spring of 1976.

Report on Japanese Language Studies in the United States, prepared by the Subcommittee on Japanese Language Training Study as the final report of the subcommittee. The report will be issued and distributed by the subcommittee.

SATŌ SEIZABURŌ and ROGER DINGMAN, eds. *Kindai nihon no taigai taido* (Contemporary Japanese Attitudes Toward the World). Japanese translation of papers from the conference on Japan and world order held June 1–4, 1973, published by Tokyo University Press, December 1974.

SCALAPINO, ROBERT A., ed. "Japan's International Relations." Papers from a conference by the same name held January 14–18, 1974, to be published by University of California Press.

VOGEL, EZRA F., ed. *Modern Japanese Organization and Decisionmaking.* Papers from a conference of the same name held January 6–10, 1973, published by University of California Press, 1975.

Korean Studies, 1967–

Joint with the American Council of Learned Societies

Members 1975–76

CHONG-SIK LEE, University of Pennsylvania, CHAIRMAN
JOHN JAMIESON, University of California, Berkeley
GARI K. LEDYARD, Columbia University
CHAE-JIN LEE, University of Kansas
YOUNGIL LIM, University of Hawaii
RICHARD PEARSON, University of British Columbia
EDWARD W. WAGNER, Harvard University

Doctoral Research Fellowship Selection Committee for Asia, 1973–
MYRON COHEN, Columbia University, CHAIRMAN
CAROLYN M. ELLIOTT, University of California, Santa Cruz
MERLE GOLDMAN, Harvard University

F. TOMASSON JANNUZI, University of Texas at Austin
JAMES WILLIAM MORLEY, Columbia University
KENNETH B. PYLE, University of Washington
JOHN R. W. SMAIL, University of Wisconsin
STEPHEN TOBIAS, Institute for Advanced Study (Princeton, New Jersey)

Screening Committee, 1973–
PAUL A. COHEN, Harvard University
JEAN GROSSHOLTZ, Mount Holyoke College
RICHARD C. KRAUS, University of Illinois at Urbana–Champaign
TERRY E. MACDOUGALL, University of Virginia
PENELOPE MASON, Yale University
BARBARA METCALF, University of Pennsylvania
JUDITH NAGATA, York University
JOHN W. THOMAS, Harvard University
Staff: Patrick G. Maddox, Susan J. Pharr, David L. Szanton

The committee, whose programs are supported by the Ford Foundation, met in November and March.

Research Grants

In the fourth year of its program of small grants for research in the social sciences and humanities on Korea, the committee awarded 12 grants to individuals and two collaborative research grants to North American and Korean scholars, as reported on pages 165–167.

Conferences

Reflecting the committee's interest in fostering cooperative efforts between North American and Korean scholars, a research conference, which examined the relationships between population growth and development in Korea, was held in Seoul on January 7–8, 1975. Korea's rapid postwar economic growth was examined in terms of rural–urban migration; changes in social differentiation and stratification; and the distribution of wealth and welfare. The conference was organized and chaired by Yunshik Chang, University of British Columbia, and was cosponsored with the Population and Development Studies Center of Seoul National University.

The committee cosponsored, with the Institute for Comparative and Foreign Area Studies of the University of Washington, a research conference on political participation in South Korea. The subject was viewed from the perspectives of the traditional, the colonial, and the post-World War II periods. The conference, organized and chaired by James Palais and Herbert Ellison, both of the University of Washington, was held in Seattle on February 7–9, 1975.

A third major conference was held on social structure during the Yi Dynasty (1392–1910), a period of rule distinguished by its stability and longevity. This conference, organized and chaired by Mr. Wagner, was held on September 1–6, 1975 in Yusong, South Korea.

Mr. Chong-Sik Lee is organizing and will chair a 1976 workshop on the comparative study of North and South Korean politics. The discussions will focus on the implications of a divided nation, living under different ideologies, leadership, and political structures, yet pursuing almost identical goals of economic development and political consolidation.

Other Activities

The committee continued to provide support for publication of the series *Occasional Papers on Korea,* edited by Mr. Palais. Two additional papers are expected to be published during 1975–76, with the cooperation of the Institute for Comparative and Foreign Area Studies, University of Washington.

Following his preliminary examination of the availability of statistical information on Korea in the Library of Congress, Mr. Chong-Sik Lee, with the assistance of Thomas Kang of the Library of Congress, is preparing a statistical handbook on Korea, covering the period 1910–1945. The handbook is scheduled for completion by the middle of 1976.

At the request of the committee, Yunshik Chang wrote a preliminary report on basic questions relating to the compilation and distribution of Korean government statistics in the United States. A final report will be presented by Mr. Chang following consultations with Young-kyu Ju, the Korean bibliographer of the East Asiatic Library of the University of California, Berkeley, regarding specifics of acquisition procedures.

Also at the request of the committee, George Ginsburgs, Rutgers University, and Roy Kim, Drexel University, are preparing a calendar of the foreign affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. It will include such information as pronouncements and editorials on foreign policy and contact with international organizations. The calendar is scheduled to be completed by the middle of 1976.

International Doctoral Research Fellowship Program for Asia

The Selection Committee met in March to consider 51 applications referred to it by the Screening Committee; it ultimately recommended the appointment of 35 new fellows, naming two alternates. Of these, two will do their dissertation research in Korea. The 35 fellows are listed on pages 147–150.

Latin American Studies, 1959–

Joint with the American Council of Learned Societies

Members 1975–76

Albert O. Hirschman, Institute for Advanced Study (Princeton, New Jersey), chairman
Guillermo Bonfil Batalla, National Institute of Anthropology and History (Mexico City)
Francesca Cancian, Stanford University
Fernando Henrique Cardoso, Brazilian Center for Research and Planning (São Paulo)
Alejandro Foxley, Center for the Study of National Planning (Santiago)
Peter H. Smith, University of Wisconsin
Alfred Stepan, Yale University
Hernán Vidal, University of Minnesota

Subcommittee on Economic History Project, 1968–
Joint with the Latin American Social Science Council
Joseph Grunwald, Brookings Institution, chairman
Heraclio Bonilla, Institute of Peruvian Studies (Lima)

Enrique Florescano, National Institute of Anthropology and History (Mexico City)
Tulio Halperin, University of California, Berkeley
Stanley R. Ross, University of Texas at Austin
Stanley J. Stein, Princeton University

Doctoral Research Fellowship Selection Committee for Latin America and the Caribbean, 1973–
Alejandro Portes, Duke University, CHAIRMAN
Albert R. Berry, Scarborough College, University of Toronto
Joyce Riegelhaupt, Sarah Lawrence College
Riordan Roett, School of Advanced International Studies, The Johns Hopkins University (Washington, D.C.)
James Wilkie, University of California, Los Angeles

Screening Committee, 1973–
Ralph Bolton, Pomona College
Jane Jaquette, Occidental College
Frank McCann, University of New Hampshire
Marta Morello-Frosch, University of California, Santa Cruz
Susan Eckstein, Boston University
Ronald D. Sousa, University of Minnesota
Staff: **Louis Wolf Goodman, Patricia R. Pessar**

The committee, whose activities are supported by the Ford Foundation and the Tinker Foundation, met in October and March.

Goals

Through its work in 1974–75, the committee reaffirmed its commitment to goals which have been central to its activities during the past few years. Although the form of implementation of these goals has changed over time, the goals remain:

1. to advance social science research through focusing on a discrete geographical unit;
2. to have this work be pursued by the most competent social scientists available without respect to their national location; and
3. to offer support for scholarly activities at every stage of a scholar's career.

New Activities

In 1973–74, the committee identified new areas as high priorities for research planning and initiation. These are:

1. the state and public policy in Latin America;
2. studies of the labor force;
3. the ideological content of literature;
4. intellectual history; and
5. Latin America within the international economic and political system.

In the past year, one group research initiative on the state and public policy and two other postdoctoral research grants on this topic were supported. The group initiative was sparked by a conference on the State and Society in Latin America, held in Buenos Aires in August 1974. As a result of this conference, a proposal for a working group was developed through the efforts of Messrs. Hirschman and Cardoso, Philippe Schmitter of the University of Chicago, Guillermo O'Donnell of the Torcuato di Tella Institute, Julio Cotler of the University of Mexico, David Collier of Indiana University, and Franklin Tugwell of Pomona College. The project will attempt to fund comparative analyses of public wage policies and public investment policies in Latin American nations.

The committee also sponsored two research projects on the state and public policy in Latin America. One is collaborative between Wayne Cornelius of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Carlos Salinas of the Mexican Ministry of Finance. This project will evaluate the evolution of Mexican policy towards rural development and migration. The second project will be carried out by John Purcell of California State College at Fullerton and Susan Kaufmann Purcell of the University of California at Los Angeles. Their study will focus on private sector influences on the development of governmental policy in Mexico.

Work on the labor force in Latin America has also progressed. In 1973–74, the committee voted funds for a project to develop a state-of-the-art volume on the role of the labor force in Latin America. During 1974–75, this project was developed by José Luis Reyna of El Colegio de México and Ruben Kaztman of the Bariloche

Foundation, and an initial conference was held at Yale University in July. At the conference, participants in the project presented chapter outlines for group discussion. The volume will consist of two sections: one will focus on the Latin American labor market and the other on labor movements in Latin America.

In March 1975, a conference on ideology and literature was held at the University of Minnesota, chaired by Mr. Vidal. Its goal was to diverge from traditional forms of literary criticism among Latin Americanists, developing instead an approach to the study of literature that includes an understanding of the environment in which the authors lived and worked, and the audience for which their work was intended. The six papers presented and discussed at this conference will be jointly published in a special issue of the journal *Hispamerica.*

The study of Latin America within the international economic and political system was advanced by the publication of *Latin America and the United States: The Changing Realities,* edited by Julio Cotler and Richard R. Fagen of Stanford University. This book examined the new roles of multinational corporations, military elites, and nation-states in United States–Latin American relations. The book was published in English by Stanford University Press with a Spanish version prepared by Amorrortu Editores of Buenos Aires. The papers were originally presented in 1973 at a conference by the committee. Two individual projects related to this topic are also being sponsored by the committee. One is to be carried out by John Pollock of Rutgers University and concerns the political functions of the international press; the other, under the direction of Kenneth Sharpe of Swarthmore College, is on the economic and political impacts of agribusiness multinational corporations in Mexico.

Another project sponsored by the committee is a study of social processes in Chilean society during the years 1970–73. This is a group project, directed by Manuel Garreton and Enzo Faletto, both of the Latin American Social Science Faculty; it involves the participation of the directors and six other social scientists currently residing in Chile and attempts to document the interplay between ideology and social process in Chile during the presidency of Salvador Allende.

The committee also made an award to support the work of a group of scholars under the direction of Esther Hermitte of the Torcuato di Tella Institute, Buenos Aires. These scholars have developed the concept of "social articulation," which links previous work on social interaction with work on group formation carried out by scholars in a Latin American context.

The committee evaluated its Inter-American Research Training Seminars and concluded that this program should be continued if funds can be found. This program sustains the committee's goal of providing support for scholars at every stage of their careers and also provides opportunities for assembling groups of scholars from throughout the hemisphere to discuss important topics, both among themselves and with promising new students.

Work on *Latin America: A Guide to Economic History, 1830–1930*, edited by Roberto Cortes-Conde and Stanley J. Stein, is rapidly drawing to a successful close. This book consists of annotated bibliographies and historiographic essays on the economic histories of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Mexico, and Peru. It is anticipated that the book will be published early in 1976 by the University of California Press. Considerable progress has also been made on a series of studies of the role of the export sector in the development of these six Latin American economies from 1880–1930. In October 1974, a meeting of participants was held in Jamaica at which first drafts were circulated and discussed. Participants are currently revising their manuscripts.

During the summer of 1975, the committee sponsored an Inter-American Research Training Seminar in Mexico City on social security in Latin America, directed by Carmelo Mesa-Lago and James Malloy of the University of Pittsburgh. This seminar examined, through classroom discussion and related projects, the impact of social security systems on social stratification and income distribution and the roles of pressure groups in forming these systems. The 17 Latin American and North American student participants in the project were selected from among 72 applicants.

Mexican Literature and Cultural History of the 20th Century, a project which the committee has supported for the last two years, has shown substantial progress. Its directors are Joseph Sommers of the University of California at San Diego and Carlos Monsiváis of the National Institute of Anthropology and History, Mexico City. One of the results of this project has been the establishment of a work group consisting of Messrs. Sommers and Monsiváis; Jean Franco of Stanford University; Carlos Blanco of the University of California at San Diego; and José Joaquin Blanco and José Emilio Pacheo, both of the National Institute of Anthropology and History. A number of scholarly articles and books, written by members of the project, have been accepted for publication.

A project which has drawn to a close is a study of the role of the international patent system in the economic development of Latin America. It was initiated by the committee in January 1972. Publications which will result include a study of the international patent system in Argentina by Jorge Katz of the Torcuato di Tella Institute; a series of studies on the international patent system and the Andean group (still being prepared by Constantine Vaitsos of the University of Sussex); and a study of Mexico within the international patent system, directed by Miguel Wionczek of the Center for Monetary Studies in Latin America, Mexico City.

The project on women in Latin America is successfully concluded with the parallel publications in English and Spanish by Praeger (New York) and Sep Setentas (Mexico City) of selected papers presented at the conference on Feminine Perspectives on Social Science Research in Latin America, in Buenos Aires in 1974. Chapters discuss gender distinctions in social science models of contemporary Latin American society, research on women in the labor force, and research on women in politics.

International Doctoral Research Fellowship Program

In February 1975, the Selection Committee met and chose 19 fellows from 117 applicants. Under the special programs for graduate research support in the United Kingdom and Canada, seven awards were made to Ph.D. candidates at United Kingdom universities and eight to M.A. candidates at Canadian universities. The fellows are listed on pages 150–153.

Publications

As the result of activities of the committee, the following were either published during past years but not reported previously, published during the year, are in press, or are in preparation:

Blanco Aguinaga, Carlos. "Carlos Fuentes y la nueva novela Hispanoamericana," *Cuadernos Políticos,* 1 (2): 99–103, October-December 1974.

Cortes-Conde, Roberto and Stanley J. Stein, eds. "Latin America: A Guide to Economic History, 1830–1930." Berkeley: University of California Press, forthcoming.

Cortes-Conde, Roberto and Shane Hunt, eds. "The Export Sector and the Growth of Latin American Economies, 1830–1930," in preparation.

Cotler, Julio and Richard R. Fagen, eds. *Relaciones políticas entre América Latina y Estados Unidos.* Buenos Aires: Amorrortu Editores, 1974.

Elu de Leñero, María del Carmen, ed. *La mujer en la América Latina.* 3 vols. Mexico City: Sep Setentas, 1975.

Franco, Jean. "Dependency Theory and Literary History: The Case of Latin America," *Minnesota Review,* N.S. 5:65–80, Fall 1975.

Glaser, William A. *The Brain Drain and Study Abroad.* New York: United Nations, 1975.

Katz, Jorge. "Patents, the Paris Convention and Less Developed Countries," Discussion Paper 190, Economic Growth Center, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut, 1973.

Kaztman, Ruben and José Luis Reyna, eds. "The Labor Force in Latin America," in preparation.

Monsiváis, Carlos. *Notas sobre historia de la cultura en Mexico, siglo XX.* Mexico City: El Colegio de México, 1975.

Monsiváis, Carlos and Joseph Sommers, eds. "La política de la cultura en México." Mexico City: Fondo de Cultura Económica, forthcoming.

Nash, June and Helen Safa, eds. "Sex and Class in Latin American Society." New York: Praeger, forthcoming.

Pallma, Sara. *Emigración y retorno de profesionales: El impacto de estudios en el exterior.* San Carlos de Bariloche, Argentina: Fundación Bariloche, 1974.

Tillett, Anthony and Miguel S. Wionczek. "Patents, Innovation and the Transfer of Technology in the Mexican Manufacturing Sector, 1950–1970," in preparation.

Vaitsos, Constantine F. "The Revision of the International Patent System: Legal Considerations for a Third World Position," *World Development,* January 1976, in press.

Vidal, Hernán, editor. *Literatura latinoamericana e ideología de la dependencia,* a special issue of *Hispamerica,* October 1975.

Near and Middle East, 1959–

Joint with the American Council of Learned Societies

Members 1975–76

Marvin Zonis, University of Chicago, chairman
Edmund Burke III, University of California, Santa Cruz
Shmuel N. Eisenstadt, The Hebrew University (Jerusalem)
Serif Mardin, University of the Bosporus (Istanbul)
Frances E. Peters, New York University
William B. Quandt, University of Pennsylvania
Amal Rassam, Queens College, City University of New York
Nur O. Yalman, Harvard University
Abdelkader Zghal, University of Tunis

Doctoral Research Fellowship Selection Committee for the Near and Middle East, 1974–

Nur O. Yalman, Harvard University, chairman
Jerome W. Clinton, Princeton University
Elbaki Hermassi, University of California, Berkeley
Serif Mardin, University of the Bosporus (Istanbul)
Norman A. Stillman, State University of New York at Binghamton

Screening Committee, 1973–

Daniel G. Bates, Hunter College, City University of New York
James Alban Bill, University of Texas
Afaf Lutfi al Sayyid Marsot, University of California, Los Angeles

Marvin G. Weinbaum, University of Illinois at Urbana–Champaign
Staff: **Rowland L. Mitchell, Jr.**

The committee, in a second year of a two-year grant from the Ford Foundation, continued to give attention to advancing research in the field, particularly with respect to social change. Since the area encompassed by the Near and Middle East is extremely diverse, unified largely by its commitment to Islam (although, of course, not including all of the Islamic countries of the world), and contains four major language groups—Arabic, Turkish, Persian, and Hebrew—and a number of differing cultural traditions, progress in advancing research requires focusing on particular aspects of social change.

Polity, Economy, and Society

A conference comparing polity, economy, and society in 19th and 20th century Ottoman Turkey and the Maghreb was held on May 21–29, 1975 on Büyükada Island in the Sea of Marmara. There were 29 participants, 22 of whom prepared papers. The others, members of the planning committee, served as discussants. The papers, circulated in advance, were presented in pairs by the discussants, one on Turkey, the other on the Maghreb. The first major topic was the development of national consciousness and a sense of identity transcending locality. Subsumed under that general topic were the effects of these developments on religious establishments, the changes these brought about in the ruling elite, and the relationship of nationalism to national consciousness. The second topic was resource building, problem solving, and changing attitudes toward work, with a subtopic on changes in economic policy. The third topic was the development of higher education systems, including the problems of secular higher education and the persistence of religious education. Finally, two sessions were devoted to stratification and the relation of urbanization to stratification.

Following the conference, Messrs. Mardin and Zartman agreed to edit the papers for publication as a symposium volume, and the committee began planning a follow-up conference comparing the development of Turkey in the 20th century with that of Iran.

Elites

As reported previously, the committee sponsored a conference on elites in the modernization process in February 1972, and has continued its concern with the topic by sponsoring meetings of a small working group writing papers for eventual publication on methods of studying elites in the Middle East. In March 1975, the committee sponsored a two-day workshop attended by the authors of the papers and half a dozen recipients of the committee's research grants concerned with elite studies. The latter reported on their research findings and critically reviewed the papers under preparation by the members of the working group. It is expected that the revised papers will be submitted to a publisher during the coming year.

North African Cities

Planning continued for a conference to consider the cities of North Africa in the 20th century as component parts of spatial, economic, political, social, regional, national, and international systems—as these systems have changed over time. The conference will be held in June 1976, in Tunis. Participants will include five or more scholars from each of the three countries of the Maghreb, from France, and from the United States. Each participant will prepare a paper for advance circulation. To assist the authors of the papers and to identify lacunae, Theodore Dukas, New York University, has compiled a bibliography of materials relating to North African urbanism.

Middle East Libraries

On May 27–31 a workshop for Middle East librarians was held in Ann Arbor. In attendance were 27 participants from North American libraries and three from abroad. The workshop was divided into five task forces, all of which had begun in 1974. After opening remarks by Frederick Wagman, director of the University of Michigan Library, Task Force I presented its report on the current status of Middle East library resources in North America. Following this assessment, Task Force II reported on existing cooperative agreements and their effects on research in Middle East studies. Among the proposals made by this task force was that of increased formal cooperation in sharing shrinking resources on a regional basis. Another proposal of this task force is the publication of guides, indexes, abstracts, and other research tools.

There was also a discussion by Mohammed Fotouhi, University of Michigan, on the status of library automation and the technical possibilities for increasing the use of automation in the future. This was followed by a description of the Iran–Afghanistan bibliography project by K. Allin Luther, University of Michigan, and a demonstration of its current capabilities by Mr. Fotouhi.

Task Force II, on serial publications, began the process of identifying serial publications with multiple subscriptions and publications to which no library subscribes. The hoped for result will be the acquisition in the U.S. and Canada of all major serials from the Middle East by at least one North American library.

Task Force IV, on microfilming and preservation, looked at the current status of the microfilming of newspapers, periodicals, manuscripts, and archives and recommended that a committee be formed to oversee and give direction to the various projects now under way. This committee will also attempt to initiate projects in those areas subsequently identified as necessary and important.

Task Force V, on cataloguing and automation, unanimously agreed that individual libraries could no longer afford to perform all the same cataloguing tasks. It was therefore resolved to work toward having the National Union Catalog reports for Middle Eastern language materials published in a manner similar to that currently being done for Chinese materials. Such publication would be of great utility to libraries and scholars alike. This task force also endorsed in principle a project to set up an automated Middle East bibliographic network.

As a first step toward implementing the recommendations of the task forces, a report of approximately 100 pages is being prepared for distribution to interested persons in the early fall.

Research Grants

In the program of postdoctoral research grants, the committee made 17 awards as listed on pages 171–173. It offered two grants in the collaborative research grants program.

International Doctoral Research Fellowship Program

This year for the first time Near and Middle East fellowships were administered as a separate program. The Selection Committee met in March and made seven awards; see pages 154–155. For 1975–76, the committee recommended that eligibility be extended to include any citizen or permanent resident of the United States or Canada studying for the doctorate at a foreign university.

Scholarly Communication with the People's Republic of China, 1966–

Joint with the American Council of Learned Societies and the National Academy of Sciences

Members 1975–76

FRANK PRESS, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, CHAIRMAN
ALBERT FEUERWERKER, University of Michigan, VICE-CHAIRMAN
A. DOAK BARNETT, Brookings Institution
JAMES P. CARTER, Meharry Medical College
SHIING-SHEN CHERN, University of California, Berkeley
WESLEY A. CLARK, Cambridge, Massachusetts
ROGER W. HEYNS, American Council on Education
THOMAS LAWTON, Freer Gallery of Art (Washington, D.C.)
YVONNE CHU MEINWALD, Cornell University
DWIGHT H. PERKINS, Harvard University
DAVID C. SABISTON, JR., Duke University Medical Center
EMIL L. SMITH, University of California, Los Angeles, Medical School
FREDERICK E. WAKEMAN, JR., University of California, Berkeley
MYRON E. WEGMAN, University of Michigan
STERLING WORTMAN, Rockefeller Foundation

Ex officio

ALEXANDER ECKSTEIN, University of Michigan
GEORGE S. HAMMOND, National Academy of Sciences
ROBERT M. LUMIANSKY, American Council of Learned Societies
WALSH MCDERMOTT, Institute of Medicine, National Academy of Sciences

Bruce Old, National Academy of Engineering
David Pines, University of Illinois at Urbana–Champaign
Eleanor Bernert Sheldon, Social Science Research Council
Staff Director: **Anne Keatley**, National Academy of Sciences

The Committee on Scholarly Communication with the People's Republic of China continues to be the leading American organization operating scientific and other scholarly exchanges with the People's Republic of China. These exchange programs reflect the interests of the committee's sponsors· the American Council of Learned Societies, the National Academy of Sciences, and the Social Science Research Council. Exchanges permit scientists of both countries to study each other's scientific and technological advances and allow American sinologists to visit China.

Exchange Groups

During the past year, the committee has hosted a number of Chinese exchange groups in the United States and sponsored visits by a number of American groups to China.

A ten-member delegation of Chinese laser scientists spent four weeks in June and July viewing current uses, new applications, and theories of laser research. The group visited over twenty organizations and institutions in this country, and attended sessions of the VIII International Quantum Electronics Conference in San Francisco.

Chinese agricultural scientists spent four weeks during August and September studying breeding and seed production and the growth of wheat, cotton, corn, and soybeans. The group visited agricultural areas in Mississippi, Minnesota, Washington, and California.

Eight members of the Pharmacology Study Group from China toured the United States in November and December. The main interests of the group were neuropharmacology and cancer chemotherapy. Among the institutions visited were the National Institute of Health, Roswell Park Memorial Institute, Hoffman–LaRoche, Inc., Duke University, and Yale University.

An eight-member delegation, whose interest was photosynthesis in plants, spent four weeks in November and December 1974 visiting universities and research institutes including Rockefeller University, the Charles F. Kettering Laboratories, the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, and the Lawrence Radiation Laboratory in Berkeley.

In late March an eleven-member Solid State Physics Delegation spent five weeks in the United States. The group's study focused on crystal growth and structure, semiconductors, solids under high pressures and temperatures, and magnetic materials. Among the places they visited were Bell Laboratories, the National Bureau of Standards, the University of Illinois at Urbana–Champaign, and Stanford University.

In May the Chinese Molecular Biology group visited the United States. The major fields of interest were the structure and function of nucleic acids; viruses; the structure and function of proteins, enzymes, and polypeptide hormones; and the structure and function of biomembranes. The delegation's itinerary included the National Institutes of Health, Rockefeller University, the University of Wisconsin, and the Salk Institute of Biological Studies in San Diego.

Seven scholarly delegations went to the People's Republic of China from August 1974 to the fall of this year. The Plant Studies Delegation, headed by Sterling Wortman of the Rockefeller Foundation, spent four weeks discussing plant studies currently under way in China and arranged for exchanges of gene pool materials for food, feed, and fiber plants.

In October 1974, Frank Press of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology chaired the Seismology Delegation to China. The group visited Peking, Harbin, Tientsin, Hsingt'ai, Sian, Kunming, Kweilin, Kwangchow, and Hoyuan and made numerous field trips to observe geological features. This was a reciprocal visit to that of the Chinese Seismology Delegation in April and May 1974.

The American Linguistics Delegation visited the People's Republic of China in October and November 1974. The group was particularly interested in learning about language reform programs, the teaching of English and other foreign languages, and national minority languages. The group was led by Winfred Lehmann of the University of Texas.

In April 1974 the Schistosomiasis Delegation visited China for the purpose of learning more of the Chinese programs aimed at controlling the disease. In addition to topics of public health, sanitary engineering, and snail control, the group observed research work in experimental chemotherapy. The chairman of the delegation was Ernest Bueding of the Johns Hopkins University School of Hygiene and Public Health.

F. Clark Howell of the University of California at Berkeley chaired the Paleoanthropology Delegation to the People's Republic of China in May 1975. The interests of the group were the temporal framework of the localities and discoveries; paleoenvironmental reconstruction and interpretation; fossil evidence for primate and early human evolution; ongoing processes of human evolution; and material evidence for cultural evolution in an ecological perspective.

In June 1975, the Rural Small-scale Industries Delegation visited the People's Republic of China. The chairman of the group was Dwight H. Perkins of Harvard University. The group studied small-scale industries in the broad context of China's rural development program, and was also concerned with the relationship of small-scale industries to the overall national program for industrialization.

In August 1975, a delegation of scientists interested in insect control visited the People's Republic of China. Chaired by Gordon E. Gusper of Michigan State University, the group consisted of experts in entomology, ecology, zoology, and organic chemistry. They were in particular concerned with integrated pest management, the biological control of insects, and education extension programs.

The committee program also included the visits of Chinese delegations in the fields of communication techniques and petrochemicals.

The committee sponsored a workshop on China's agricultural development in February 1975, which brought together members of the Plant Studies Delegation and the independent Water Resources Delegation, China scholars, and other scholars interested in China's agriculture, economy, and water resources. Future workshops will be held on the subjects of schistosomiasis, rural small-scale industry, and science policy in China.

In September 1975, representatives of the Chinese Scientific and

Technical Association visited the United States at the committee's invitation for the purpose of discussing future exchanges between the two countries.

Publications

China Exchange Newsletter, published bimonthly by the committee, continues to provide information and advice for American scholars who desire contact with their Chinese colleagues.

Other committee publications of particular interest to social scientists are:

WILLIAM KESSEN, editor. *Childhood in China.* New Haven: Yale University Press, 1975.

WINFRED P. LEHMAN, editor. *Language and Linguistics in the People's Republic of China.* Austin: University of Texas Press, 1975.

Sino–American Cooperation in the Humanities and Social Sciences, 1966–

Joint with the American Council of Learned Societies

Members 1975–76

GORDON B. TURNER, American Council of Learned Societies, CHAIRMAN
MORTON H. FRIED, Columbia University
WALTER GALENSON, Cornell University
ELEANOR BERNERT SHELDON, Social Science Research Council
GEORGE E. TAYLOR, University of Washington
C. MARTIN WILBUR, Columbia University

The committee, administered by the American Council of Learned Societies, was established by the two Councils nine years ago to carry out an agreement with Academia Sinica, Taiwan, calling for the formation of a joint Council on Sino–American Cooperation in the Humanities and Social Sciences. The committee represents the United States in that Council and over the years it has initiated a variety of cooperative activities designed to strengthen research in Taiwan and to advance Chinese studies in the United States.

Publications

During the current year the committee's activities resulted in the following publications: Eight volumes of Ch'ing documents containing the *Secret Palace Memorials of the Kuang Hsü Period* were published by the National Palace Museum under an agreement between the Museum and the American Council of Learned Societies. Three volumes of the *Archives of Missionary Cases,* Series II, were published by the Institute of Modern History in Taipei. The *Journal of Asian Studies,* Vol. XXXIV, No. 2 (February 1975) published a portion of the proceedings of a "Symposium: Taiwan in Chinese History," by Ralph Croizier, Ching-chih Chen, and Samuel P. S. Ho.

South Asian Studies, 1970–

Joint with the American Council of Learned Societies

Members 1975–76

AINSLIE T. EMBREE, Columbia University, CHAIRMAN
MARC GALANTER, State University of New York, College at Buffalo
STANLEY J. HEGINBOTHAM, Columbia University
McKIM MARRIOTT, University of Chicago
KARL H. POTTER, University of Washington
ROSANE ROCHER, University of Pennsylvania
JOHN W. THOMAS, Harvard University

Doctoral Research Fellowship Selection Committee for Asia, 1973–
MYRON COHEN, Columbia University, CHAIRMAN
CAROLYN M. ELLIOTT, University of California, Santa Cruz
MERLE GOLDMAN, Boston University
F. TOMASSON JANNUZI, University of Texas at Austin
JAMES WILLIAM MORLEY, Columbia University
KENNETH B. PYLE, University of Washington

JOHN R. W. SMAIL, University of Wisconsin
STEPHEN F. TOBIAS, Institute for Advanced Study (Princeton, New Jersey)

Screening Committee, 1973
PAUL A. COHEN, Harvard University
JEAN GROSSHOLTZ, Mount Holyoke College
RICHARD C. KRAUS, University of Illinois at Urbana–Champaign
TERRY E. MACDOUGALL, University of Virginia
PENELOPE MASON, Yale University
BARBARA METCALF, University of Pennsylvania
JUDITH NAGATA, York University
JOHN W. THOMAS, Harvard University
Staff: DAVID L. SZANTON, PATRICK G. MADDOX, SUSAN J. PHARR; JAMES N. SETTLE, American Council of Learned Societies

From 1970 to 1975, the committee was administered by the American Council of Learned Societies. On July 1, 1975, the administration was transferred to the Social Science Research Council.

Research Grants

During its first five years, the committee has sponsored a program of individual grants for research on Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka, with support provided by the Ford Foundation. Twenty awards were made in the past year: ten for studies of India, five for research on Nepal, four for Sri Lanka, and one for Bangladesh. A listing of grants is given on pages 173–175. The majority of these studies dealt with village level socioeconomic and political structure or change.

Future Plans

The committee is now planning to expand its scope by attempting to identify and encourage investigation of important new research topics and approaches through a series of small workshops and seminars. Particular attention is being given to the methodological problems and substantive potential of attempting to draw upon South Asian intellectual and conceptual systems for the construction of new analytic tools which may be applied and tested on social and cultural phenomena both within South Asia and elsewhere.

International Doctoral Research Fellowship Program for Asia

The Selection Committee met in March. Awards were subsequently made to 35 new fellows; of these, nine will conduct their research in South Asia. The 35 fellows are listed on pages 147–150.

Soviet Studies, 1971–

Joint with the American Council of Learned Societies

Members 1975–76

HERBERT S. LEVINE, University of Pennsylvania, CHAIRMAN
WALTER M. PINTNER, Cornell University
ROBERT SHARLET, Union College
PETER H. SOLOMON, JR., University of Toronto
IRWIN WEIL, Northwestern University
Staff: GORDON B. TURNER, HELEN GOLDSMITH, American Council of Learned Societies

The committee met in March 1975 to select candidates to be recommended for awards under the program of postdoctoral grants in the humanities and the social sciences relating to Revolutionary Russia and the U.S.S.R. Thirteen grants, shared in roughly equal proportion by humanists and social scientists, were awarded for 1975–76 tenure, as listed on pages 175–176. Over one-third of the projects supported this year dealt with some aspects of Soviet science and technology. The program, which is supported by a grant from the Ford Foundation, is intended to supplement that of the International Research and Exchanges Board by restricting awards to scholars who do not need to spend extended periods of time on research in the Soviet Union.

Western Europe, 1975–

Joint with the American Council of Learned Societies

Members 1975–76

SUZANNE D. BERGER, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, CHAIRMAN
GERALD D. FELDMAN, University of California, Berkeley
GUDMUND HERNES, University of Bergen
PHILIPPE C. SCHMITTER, University of Chicago
ALLAN A. SILVER, Columbia University

Doctoral Research Fellowship Selection Committee for Western Europe, 1973–

DONALD R. HODGMAN, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, CHAIRMAN
GERARD BRAUNTHAL, University of Massachusetts
RICHARD F. KUISEL, State University of New York at Stony Brook
RICHARD A. LITTMAN, University of Oregon
GUENTHER ROTH, University of Washington

Screening Committee, 1973–

MICHAEL EDELSTEIN, Queens College, City University of New York
MAURICE GARNIER, Indiana University
PENNY T. GILL, Mount Holyoke College
LYNN H. LEES, University of Pennsylvania
RAYNA R. REITER, New School for Social Research
WILLIAM H. SEWELL, JR., Institute for Advanced Study (Princeton, New Jersey)
Staff: ROBERT A. GATES

As a result of meetings held in September 1974 and January 1975 to discuss current research interests in Western Europe, it was decided that the Council would appoint—jointly with the American Council of Learned Societies—a Committee on Western Europe. The first members of the committee were approved by the boards of directors of the cosponsoring Councils in March 1975. Further members will be named.

Reassessing Change in Advanced Industrial Societies

These ad hoc meetings and a subsequent meeting of the core group of the committee in April stressed among other concerns the need felt by many social scientists to reevaluate the theories that prevailed on both sides of the Atlantic in the 1950s and 1960s regarding the probability of ideological convergence and declining social conflict in affluent societies. The increase in social conflict and political unrest beginning in Europe in the late 1960s and extending through the energy crisis and the worldwide economic recession have made these theories appear much less satisfactory today than they did a decade ago. The meetings were also concerned with the usefulness of alternate explanations of socioeconomic and political change in advanced industrial societies, especially explanations originating in schools of social scientific thought that are not as well represented in North America as in Western Europe. Some of these explanations emphasize the effects of evolutionary changes that have taken place over the last century within the political and economic institutions of Western market-oriented societies; others attempt to account for Europe's recent difficulties by focusing on the late 1960s and early 1970s.

A working paper that was written for use in these meetings was published in part in September 1975 in *Items,* pages 34–37. The article expressed the committee's desire to contribute to a better understanding of some of the processes of socioeconomic and political change in Western European societies. It also expressed the committee's hope that its efforts would add to the understanding of the relationship between socioeconomic, political, and cultural change in all industrial societies, not only those in Western Europe. A further planning meeting involving a larger group of European and American participants was scheduled for late October.

A series of exploratory conferences has been planned on explanations of socioeconomic change in Western industrial societies, changes in public policy in these societies, and specific research topics that may elucidate the processes of change. Funds to support these conferences are being sought.

International Doctoral Research Fellowship Program

With the support of the Ford Foundation, 28 fellows for Western Europe were appointed by the Selection Committee in March 1975 for tenure in 1975–76, as listed on pages 155–157. In accordance with the program's interest in strengthening collaborative relations between American and European social scientists, all fellows are affiliated with research institutions or universities in Europe.

Since 1972–73, the Screening Committee and the Selection Committee have given attention to the objective of increasing the proportion of students doing research in Western Europe in disciplines that have been underrepresented. The number of applicants and appointments in anthropology, economics, and sociology has been increased as a result of these efforts. Progress has also been made in the efforts to encourage work on problems that are common to Europe and North America.

COMMITTEES FOR INTERCOUNCIL COOPERATION

Conference Board of Associated Research Councils, 1944–

Joint with the American Council on Education, the American Council of Learned Societies, and the National Research Council

Members 1975–76

ROBERT M. LUMIANSKY, American Council of Learned Societies, CHAIRMAN
PHILIP HANDLER, National Research Council, VICE-CHAIRMAN
LLOYD H. ELLIOTT, American Council on Education
ROGER W. HEYNS, American Council on Education
WILLIAM C. KELLY, National Research Council
LEON LIPSON, Social Science Research Council
EDGAR F. SHANNON, JR., American Council of Learned Societies
ELEANOR BERNERT SHELDON, Social Science Research Council

The Conference Board is an instrumentality by means of which the four Councils can confer or take joint action on matters of common interest.

Relationship to the Council for International Exchange of Scholars

In 1947, the Conference Board established the Committee on International Exchange of Persons (CIEP), which changed its name in November 1973 to the Council for International Exchange of Scholars (CIES). The purpose of CIES is to assist with the operation of the Senior Fulbright–Hays Program for university lecturing and postdoctoral research. Since 1947, the National Research Council has administered CIES. During the past year, the relationships of the Conference Board to CIES, and to the Department of State and the Board of Foreign Scholarships in their Fulbright–Hays Program capacities, were reviewed. Also, arrangements were made for the transfer of the administration of CIES by the end of 1975 from the National Research Council to another member of the Conference Board—the American Council on Education.

There is general agreement among the four Councils that make up the Board that, while they will continue to assist CIES as they can and to participate in the selection of CIES members, the Board's role should no longer include responsibility for policy formulation, administration, or operation of the Fulbright–Hays Program. In short, the Conference Board feels that the CIES should recognize its essentially independent status in representing the academic community in the operation of that Program.

The National Board on Graduate Education, which was established by the Conference Board in 1972 in order to provide independent analysis of the problems of graduate education, continued its work throughout the year 1974–75. It prepared additional reports, acted to bring together groups interested in aspects of graduate education, and answered requests for information. At the end of the year, as had been planned, the Board's activities were terminated. Its members felt, however, that a good deal of unfinished business remained, and they favored the continuation of the functions the Board had performed if funds and staff for a similar independent activity could be found.

Publications

The following publications of the National Board on Graduate Education were issued during the year:

Committee on International Exchange of Persons [Council for International Exchange of Scholars]. *1974–1975 Directory of Visiting Lecturers and Research Scholars in the United States Under the Mutual Educational Exchange Program (Fulbright–Hays Act).* Washington, D.C.: November 1974. 35 pages.

Drew, David E. *Science Development: An Evaluation Study.* A Technical Report (No. 4) presented to the National Board on Graduate Education, Washington, D.C., June 1975. 182 pages.

Martorana, S. C., William Toombs, and David W. Breneman, (eds). *Graduate Education and Community Colleges: Cooperative Approaches to Community College Staff Development.* A Technical Report (No. 5) presented to the National Board on Graduate Education, Washington, D.C., August 1975. 137 pages.

National Board on Graduate Education. *Science Development, University Development, and the Federal Government.* Washington, D.C. June 1975. 48 pages.

A final report of the National Board on Graduate Education is expected to be published in December 1975.

Council for International Exchange of Scholars, 1948–

Appointed by the Conference Board of Associated Research Councils

Members 1975

Charles Blitzer, Smithsonian Institution, CHAIRMAN
Catherine S. Sims, Sweet Briar College, VICE-CHAIRMAN
Virgil C. Boekelheide, University of Oregon
Johnnetta B. Cole, University of Massachusetts
Ainslie T. Embree, Columbia University
Frank Freidel, Harvard University
Calvin E. Gross, National College of Education (Evanston, Illinois)
Marius B. Jansen, Princeton University
Robert J. Maurer, University of Illinois at Urbana–Champaign
Nancy S. Milburn, Tufts University
Frank Snowden, Jr., Howard University
James H. Street, Rutgers University
Ruth Hill Useem, Michigan State University
Staff: **Roy A. Whiteker**, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY; **Theodore T. Dombras**; **Elaine Harris**

On behalf of the Conference Board this Council—known prior to November 1973 as the Committee on International Exchange of

Persons—has responsibility for cooperating with the Department of State and the Board of Foreign Scholarships in the administration of exchange programs as they apply to university lecturing and advanced research under the terms of the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act (the Senior Fulbright–Hays Program). The Council publicizes opportunities for research and lecturing abroad and, with the aid of subsidiary screening committees, reviews applications from American scholars and recommends candidates for awards. Its services to foreign scholars who receive grants include reviewing applications and arranging academic affiliations, assisting grantees in developing their programs after arrival in this country, and providing special opportunities for them to benefit from their stay here.

International Congresses in the United States, 1958–75

Joint with the American Council of Learned Societies

Members 1974–75

GORDON B. TURNER, American Council of Learned Societies, CHAIRMAN
H. FIELD HAVILAND, JR., Tufts University
GARDNER LINDZEY, Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences (Stanford, California)
GEORGE WINCHESTER STONE, JR., New York University, *emeritus*

This committee, established in 1958, has sought to foster close international scholarly and cultural relations among humanists and social scientists by enabling learned societies and other groups and institutions in the United States to sponsor international research conferences and to hold scholarly congresses in this country. A grant from the Ford Foundation has made the program possible; with the exhaustion of these funds during this past year the committee has been discharged with thanks.

The Council and the American Council of Learned Societies have been joint sponsors of this program, with administrative support furnished by the latter Council. Forty-one congresses and conferences have been held with the help of this program since its inception: two of these were major congresses that took place in the summer of 1975.

During the year 1974–75, the committee made two new grants to support two conferences:

1. An International Conference on Regional Variation in Modern Greece and Cyprus: Toward a Perspective on the Ethnography of Greece, held in New York, February 10–13, 1975, under the aegis of the New York Academy of Sciences; the proceedings will be published in a forthcoming volume of the *Annals* of the Academy.
2. An International Conference on Pidgins and Creoles, held at the University of Hawaii, January 6–10, 1975, to discuss the role of variability in language and the processes of language change.

Four other meetings were held during the year with the partial support of grants made previously:

1. The Ninth Triennial Conference of the International Association of University Professors of English, held at the University of California, Los Angeles, August 19–24, 1974.
2. An International Conference on First Images of America: The Impact of the New World on the Old, held in conjunction with the 21st meeting of the Renaissance Society of America at the University of California, Los Angeles, February 6–9, 1975.
3. The Fourth International Congress on the Enlightenment, held at Yale University, July 13–20, 1975.
4. The XIVth International Congress of Historical Sciences, held in San Francisco, August 22–29, 1975.

AD HOC COMMITTEE

Fiftieth Anniversary Finance Committee, 1974–

Members 1974–75

Ralph W. Tyler, Science Research Associates, cochairman
Harriet Zuckerman, Columbia University, cochairman
Arnold O. Beckman, Beckman Instruments
W. Michael Blumenthal, Bendix Corporation
William T. Golden, New York City
Theodore M. Hesburgh, University of Notre Dame
Wayne H. Holtzman, University of Texas at Austin

The committee met once during the year; it carried out its mandate at other times by correspondence and telephone. Its major task is to assist the Council in increasing the funds available for Council salaries and activities not supported by specific grants. By year's end, these funds had been increased by approximately $650,000, including $35,000 from former and present board members, fellows, and grantees.

The committee and the Council are deeply grateful to all those who have contributed so generously to this commemoration of the Council's 50th anniversary.

Fellowship and Grant Programs

FELLOWSHIP AND GRANT PROGRAMS

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A GUIDE TO THE PROGRAMS

This section describes very briefly the programs of fellowships and grants offered by the Council and by the foreign area committees that the Council sponsors jointly with the American Council of Learned Societies. Additional information, including eligibility requirements and application deadlines, is contained in an annual *Fellowships and Grants* brochure, obtainable from the Council.

Fellowships are offered to support predoctoral or postdoctoral training; grants are for the support of postdoctoral research.

Fellowships

Research Training Fellowships are offered to scholars for postdoctoral training that will prepare them for innovative research in the social sciences. Awards are made by the Committee on Social Science Personnel (see pages 78–79). A listing of the awards made in 1974–75 is given on pages 145–146.

International Doctoral Research Fellowships (formerly offered by the Foreign Area Fellowship Program) are awarded for doctoral dissertation field research in the social sciences and the humanities that is to be carried out in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, the Near and Middle East, and Western Europe. Fellowship awards are made by foreign area committees that the Council sponsors jointly with the American Council of Learned Societies; see the reports of these foreign area committees on pages 81–130. A listing of the awards made in 1974–75 is given on pages 146–157.

Grants

Minority scholars may apply for a special postdoctoral grant for research on racism and other social factors in mental health. This program is designed to assist the research activities of young scholars from minority populations, especially American Indians, Blacks, Chicanos, and Puerto Ricans. The annual report of the awards committee that selects the grants is presented on pages 77–78; a listing of the awards made in 1974–75 may be found on page 158.

Grants for individual and collaborative research on foreign areas are given to assist scholars at the postdoctoral level in carrying out research in the social sciences and the humanities; grants may be for research in one country, for comparative research among countries in one world area, or for comparative research among world areas. The awards are made by the foreign area committees that the Council sponsors jointly with the American Council of Learned Societies, or by their subcommittees. See pages 81–130 for the annual reports of these committees. The awards made in 1974–75 are listed on pages 159–176.

FELLOWSHIPS AND GRANTS AWARDED IN 1974–75

Research Training Fellowships

Masanao Aoki, professor of economics and electrical engineering, University of Illinois, for the study of economic theory, international trade, regional and urban economics, and disequilibrium phenomena, at Stanford University

Robert H. Bates, assistant professor of political science, California Institute of Technology, for training in economics and in policy formation and evaluation in agriculture and rural development, at Stanford University

Gabor S. Boritt, visiting assistant professor of history, Washington University, for training at Harvard University in content analysis and mathematical statistics

Joan C. Borod, Ph.D. candidate in clinical psychology, Case–Western Reserve University, to study neuropsychological principles and procedures, at Veterans Administration Hospital, Boston

Janet W. D. Dougherty, Ph.D. candidate in anthropology, University of California, Berkeley, to study generative linguistics, syntax, and semantics, at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Kristin Mann, Ph.D. candidate in history, Stanford University, for training in social anthropology, historical demography, and quantitative methods, at Cambridge University

Lise Menn, Ph.D. candidate in linguistics, University of Illinois at Urbana–Champaign, to study the acoustics of child speech, at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Eric H. Monkkonen, assistant professor of American history, University of North Carolina, Charlotte, to study criminology and the history of criminal law, at Cambridge University

Jerome Neu, assistant professor of humanities, University of California, Santa Cruz, to study at the Boston Psychoanalytic Institute and at Harvard Law School, in preparation for a study of the insanity defense in the law

Don S. Rice, Ph.D. candidate in anthropology, Pennsylvania State University, to study ecological theory and method at the University of Florida

Barbara B. Stallings, Ph.D. candidate in political science, Stanford University, to study economics at Cambridge University

International Doctoral Research Fellowships

Africa

Virginia DeLancey, Ph.D. candidate in economics, University of South Carolina, for research in Nigeria and Cameroon on the relationship between female labor force participation and fertility

Patrick Fleuret, Ph.D. candidate in anthropology, University of California, Santa Barbara, for language training in Swahili and research in Tanzania on staple food marketing in rural areas

Robert Handloff, Ph.D. candidate in history, Northwestern University, for research in London, Paris, Dakar, and Ivory Coast on Dyula trade networks

Mark Huddleston, Ph.D. candidate in political science, University of Wisconsin, for research in Sweden and Kenya on transnational bureaucratic politics and foreign aid

Curtis Keim, Ph.D. candidate in history, Indiana University, for research in Belgium and Zaire on an economic history of the Mangbetu and Mabudu peoples

Candelario Saenz, Ph.D. candidate in anthropology, Columbia University, for language training and research in Niger on the ecology and social organization of Saharan blacksmiths

Ruth Stone, Ph.D. candidate in folklore, Indiana University, for research in Germany and Liberia on communication and interaction processes in musical events among the Kpelle

Gregory Stanton, Ph.D. candidate in anthropology, University of Chicago, for research in Ivory Coast on religion and health among the Ebrié

Peter Thorbahn, Ph.D. candidate in anthropology, University of Massachusetts, for research in London, Lisbon, and Kenya on the ivory trade in precolonial East Africa

Robert Tripp, Ph.D. candidate in anthropology, Teachers College, Columbia University, for archival research and Nankane language training and research in Ghana on agricultural decision making and nutrition in a compound farming system of northern Ghana

Asia

China and Inner Asia

Charles Backus, Ph.D. candidate in sociology, Princeton University, for research in Taiwan and Japan on the Nan Chao Kingdom and frontier policy in Southwest China during the T'ang period

Deborah Davis-Friedman, Ph.D. candidate in sociology, Boston University, for research in Hong Kong on old age in China since the Cultural Revolution

Catherine Lynch, Ph.D. candidate in history, University of Wisconsin, Madison, for research in Taiwan and Japan on the populism of Liang Sou-ming and Mao Tse-tung

Dian Murray, Ph.D. candidate in modern Chinese history, Cornell University, for research in Taiwan, Hong Kong, and London on piracy in early 19th century China

John R. Shepherd, Ph.D. candidate in anthropology, Stanford University, for research in Taiwan on the political economy of Chinese landlordism in Hai-shan

Lawrence S. Weiss, Ph.D. candidate in political science, Columbia University, for research in Hong Kong on the effect of Chinese Communist participation in the Korean War upon the political and economic development of China

Northeast Asia

Robert C. Angel, Ph.D. candidate in political science, Columbia University, for research in Japan on the foreign economic policy-making process in Japan, 1968–1972

Michael Barnas, Ph.D. candidate in sociology, University of Chicago, for research in Japan on cultural transmission in Japanese small entrepreneurial families

Kent Calder, Ph.D. candidate in government, Harvard University, for research in Japan on trade and investment liberalization under foreign pressure, 1964–1973

Donald N. Clark, Ph.D. candidate in history, Harvard University, for research in Korea on the revolution of 1392 as an instance of dynastic regeneration

Radcliffe Edmonds, Ph.D. candidate in economics, University of Michigan, for research in Japan on residential location choice in urban Japan

Mary J. Hertzog, Ph.D. candidate in art history, University of Michigan, for research in Japan on the painting of Yosa Buson

Edward J. Lincoln, Ph.D. candidate in economics, Yale University, for research in Japan on the National Railway Corporation, 1949–1975, as an example of the economics of a public corporation under adversity

Ron W. Napier, Ph.D. candidate in economics, Harvard University, for research in Japan on the interwar industrialization of the economy, with special emphasis on the labor market

Claudia Ross, Ph.D. candidate in linguistics, University of Michigan, for research in Japan and Taiwan on the semantics of conjoining in English, Japanese, and Chinese

Charles F. Sayre, Ph.D. candidate in art history, Yale University, for research in Japan on the *Ise-monogatari* illustrations of the Muromachi period

Sun-hee Song, Ph.D. candidate in anthropology, Indiana University, for research in Korea on a comparative analysis of change in the social and political organization of two types of peasant villages

Dorothy E. Westney, Ph.D. candidate in sociology, Princeton University, for research in Japan on regional variations in Japan's modernization

John D. Worland, Ph.D. candidate in economics, University of Michigan, for research in Japan on market structure and the behavior of firms

South Asia

Jacqueline Ashby, Ph.D. candidate in sociology, Cornell University, for research in Nepal on the role of formal schooling in national development

Deborah Bhattacharyya, Ph.D. candidate in sociology, Indiana University, for research in India on Bengali folk conceptions of mental illness and their implications for the identity of the mentally ill

Richard Cohen, Ph.D. candidate in language and literature, University of Pennsylvania, for research in India on a critical translation and linguistic-literary analysis of the *Kāvyatrayī*, the Apabhramsa poem of Dhanapala

Nicholas Dirks, Ph.D. candidate in history, University of Chicago, for research in London and India on political authority and social relations in the Pandya country of South India from the Nayakas to the British

Michael H. Fisher, Ph.D. candidate in history, University of Chicago, for research in India on a social and cultural history of the Awadh area of Uttar Pradesh, 1775–1856

Douglas Merrey, Ph.D. candidate in anthropology, University of Pennsylvania, for research in London and Pakistan on irrigation and social organization in West Punjab

Regula Qureshi, Ph.D. candidate in anthropology and ethnomusicology, University of Alberta, for research in India, Pakistan, and London on context and meaning in *qawwali* Indian Sufi music

Lee I. Schlesinger, Ph.D. candidate in anthropology, University of Chicago, for research in India on civilizational structures in Maharashtra

Southeast Asia

James Beebe, Ph.D. candidate in education and international development, Stanford University, for research in the Philippines on the identification of problem-solving skills used by rice farmers and the realtionship of these skills to the science curriculum

Barry Cerf, Ph.D. candidate in anthropology, Columbia University, for research in Indonesia on the impact of environmental change among the Punan of Borneo

Edwin L. Hutchins, Jr., Ph.D. candidate in anthropology, University of California, San Diego, for research in New Guinea on a comparative study of the use of language for information processing

Narujohn Iddhichiracharas, Ph.D. candidate in anthropology, University of California, Berkeley, for research in Thailand on the social interaction between Thai peasants and the Chinese in a Northern Thai district

Carol Laderman, Ph.D. candidate in anthropology, Columbia University, for research in Malaysia on traditional Malay medicine

Linda Lim, Ph.D. candidate in economics, University of Michigan, for research in Singapore and Malaysia on the costs and benefits to less-developed countries of multinational firm investment in an export-oriented manufacturing industry, electronics

Ellen M. Rafferty, Ph.D. candidate in anthropology, State University of New York, Binghamton, for research in Indonesia on the acquisition of a national language, Indonesian, by East Javanese villagers

Andrew F. Toth, Ph.D. candidate in ethnomusicology, University of California, Los Angeles, for research in Indonesia on modal practice in Balinese instrumental music

Latin America and the Caribbean

Research Fellowships: United States

Rolando Alum, Ph.D. candidate in cultural anthropology, University of Pittsburgh, for research in the Dominican Republic on varieties of conflict resolution: behavioral options used by plantation workers

George Reid Andrews, Ph.D. candidate in Latin American history, University of Wisconsin, for research in Argentina on the black community in Buenos Aires, 1800–1870

Deborah J. Barndt, Ph.D. candidate in sociology, Michigan State University, for research in Peru and/or Uruguay on nonverbal indicators of power relationships

Paul Beckerman, Ph.D. candidate in economics, Princeton University, for research in Brazil on index-linking

Ann L. Craig, Ph.D. candidate in political science, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, for research in Mexico on the impact of generational political socialization on citizen–government relations

Carmen D. Deere, Ph.D. candidate in agricultural economics, University of California, Berkeley, for research in Peru on the division of labor by sex in subsistence production on *minifundia*

Darna L. Dufour, Ph.D. candidate in anthropology, State University of New York, Binghamton, for research in Colombia on household variability in energy flow in a population of tropical forest hunters

Philip R. Fletcher, Ph.D. candidate in education, Stanford University, for research in Brazil on adult basic education and social mobilization

Evelyn J. Jacob, Ph.D. candidate in anthropology, University of Pennsylvania, for research in Puerto Rico on culture, children's activities, and cognition

John R. Johnson, Ph.D. candidate in language and literature, University of Texas, for research in Brazil on Macunaima literature and film

Catherine LeGrand, Ph.D. candidate in history, Stanford University, for research in Colombia on the formation of rural society in northern Tolima, 1880–1930

Michael Meltzer, Ph.D. candidate in anthropology, University of California, San Diego, for research in Mexico on sociocultural determinants of psychosocial withdrawal among the aged

Francisco Scarano, Ph.D. candidate in history, Columbia University, for research in Puerto Rico on the sugar economy, 1815–1898

Marianne Schmink, Ph.D. candidate in anthropology, University of Texas, for research in Brazil on variability and choice in female social roles in Minas Gerais

Evelyne H. Stephens, Ph.D. candidate in political science, Yale University, for research in Peru on the functioning and social and political consequences of the reforms in industrial organization introduced by the government since 1970

Joseph E. Sweigart, Ph.D. candidate in history, University of Texas, for research in Brazil on the coffee commission agent of

Rio de Janeiro as a critical linkage in an expanding world economy, 1830–1910

Thomas J. Trebat, Ph.D. candidate in economics, Vanderbilt University, for research in Brazil on stabilization policy and the changing role of the state

Ralph C. Waddey, Ph.D. candidate in ethnomusicology, University of Illinois, for research in Brazil on the codification of Afro-Bahian *capoeira* and its social context

Eugene L. Wiemers, Ph.D. candidate in history, University of Chicago, for research in Mexico on the economic and social history of Cordoba, Veracruz, 1821–1876

Research Fellowships: United Kingdom

Thomas Cassidy, D. Phil. candidate in history, Christ's College, Cambridge, for research in Mexico on land ownership and use in Oaxaca, 1820–1910

Brian McBeth, D. Phil. candidate in economics and politics, Oxford University, for research in Venezuela on Juan Vicente Gomez and the oil companies

Michael Mullaney, D. Phil. candidate in sociology, Essex University, for research in Argentina on the role of the Socialist Party in the political development of the urban labor movement, 1930–1943

Malcolm Pearce, D. Phil. candidate in history, Liverpool University, for research in Brazil on the development of the Brazilian armed forces and their relations to changing social, economic, and political systems, 1889–1930

Brian Pratt, D. Phil. candidate in political science, Centre of Latin American Studies, Cambridge University, for research in Peru on the political and economic relationship between the United States and Peru, 1960–1975

Reinhard Skinner, D. Phil. candidate in sociology, Cambridge University, for research in Peru on government and urban policy since 1968

Hilary Sommerlad, D. Phil. candidate in international politics, University of York, for research in Peru on the effects of the Pacific War, 1879–1884, on the development of Peruvian economy and society

Training and Research Fellowships: Canada

Louise Binette, M.A. candidate in anthropology, University of Montreal, for Spanish language training at the Francisco Marroquin Linguistic Project, Antigua, Guatemala, and graduate study at the University of Montreal, including Latin American studies

Bernard Cloutier, M.A. candidate in anthropology, University of Montreal, for preliminary thesis research and language training in Peru, and graduate study at the University of Montreal, including Latin American studies

Isabelle Gobeil, M.A. candidate in anthropology, University of Laval, for preliminary thesis research in Venezuela

Claudette Larouche, M.A. candidate in anthropology, University of Montreal, for preliminary thesis research and language training in Peru, and graduate study at the University of Montreal, including Latin American studies

Celine Morin, M.A. candidate in sociology, University of Laval, for preliminary thesis research in Cuba, and graduate study at the University of Laval, including Latin American studies

Laurie Nock, M.A. candidate in anthropology, University of Calgary, for graduate study at the University of Calgary, including Latin American studies

Nancy Thede, M.A. candidate in anthropology, University of Montreal, for field research in Peru for the Master's thesis

Louis Toupin, M.A. candidate in political science, University of Quebec at Montreal, for Spanish language training at the Francisco Marroquin Linguistic Project, Antigua, Guatemala, and graduate study at the University of Quebec at Montreal, including Latin American studies

Inter-American Research Training Seminar

On Social Security in Latin America: Pressure Groups, Stratification, and Inequality, June 30–August 23, 1975 at the Centro Interamericano de Estudios de la Seguridad Social (CIESS), Mexico City, Mexico; *Directors:* James M. Malloy, University of Pittsburgh; Carmelo Mesa-Lago, University of Pittsburgh.

Participants

Jaysuno Abramovich, visiting lecturer, Department of Sociology, University of New Mexico

Rafael Julio Eduardo García Lagos Bayce, Center of Research and Social Studies of Uruguay

Elizabeth King Beardsley, assistant professor, Department of Political Science, Williams College

Paul Richard Casperson, lecturer, Department of Economics, University of Brazil

Michael Conniff, graduate student in Latin American history, Stanford University

Renato Santos Duarte, lecturer, Department of Economics, Federal University of Pernambuco, Brazil

Ariel Martegani Gianola, Office of Personnel and Administration, Uruguay

Sergio González-Vega, Oberlin College

Dianne Green, School of Management, State University of New York at Buffalo

Ernesto Aldo Jaliff Isuani, lecturer, Faculty of Political and Social Science, National University of Cuyo, Argentina

Helen Iva Lom, researcher, Center of Urban Research, Brazilian Institute of Urban Administration

Michael Anthony Pagano, graduate student in government, University of Texas at Austin

Mark B. Rosenberg, graduate student in political science, University of Pittsburgh

Guillermo Lopez Rosenbluth, Economic Commission for Latin America, Santiago, Chile

Rose Johnson Spalding, graduate student in political science, University of North Carolina

Eduardo Suarez Viñuela, graduate student in economics, Catholic University of Chile

Richard Raymond Wilson, graduate student in sociology, Yale University

Near and Middle East

David Joseph Biale, Ph.D. candidate in Jewish history, University of California, Los Angeles, for research in Israel on the revision of Jewish historiography in the 20th century

DAVID BROOKS, Ph.D. candidate in anthropology, State University of New York at Binghamton, for language training and research in Morocco and France on the social effects of Berber-speaking Moroccan wage laborers' migration to European industrial centers

ROBERT DANIEL HOBERMAN, Ph.D. candidate in linguistics, University of Chicago, for research in Israel on modern Aramaic as spoken by immigrants from Iraqui Kurdistan

MARIE THOURSON JONES, Ph.D. candidate in politics, Princeton University, for research in Tunisia on government policy on, and public response to education and family planning programs

JUSTIN ANDREW MCCARTHY, JR., Ph.D. candidate in history, University of California, Los Angeles, for research in Turkey, France, and England on the population of Turkey in the 19th century

MARGUERITA DIANNE RAGSDALE, Ph.D. candidate in international relations, University of Virginia, for disciplinary training in England and research in Egypt on Egypt's relations with the Arab nations of the Persian Gulf and the implications of its policies for world politics

MARGARET PRICE WILDER, Ph.D. candidate in anthropology, University of Pennsylvania, for language training and research in Tunisia and France on the effects of migration from the island of Djerba to the Tunisian mainland

Western Europe

CHRISTIAN J. ADJEMIAN, Ph.D. candidate in Romance linguistics, University of Washington, for research in France on the discourse function of French with reference to grammatical structure, intonational contour, and social context

ERIC L. ALMQUIST, Ph.D. candidate in anthropology, Boston University, for research in Ireland on domestic industries and rural Irish society, County Mayo, 1750–1974

LANNY G. BERRY, Ph.D. candidate in anthropology, University of California, Berkeley, for research in England on black immigrant parents from the Caribbean and the adjustment of their children in the English educational system

ALICE G. BIER, Ph.D. candidate in sociology, Cornell University, for research in Spain on the impact of immigration on the socioeconomic development of towns near large industrial centers

Ellwood B. Carter, Ph.D. candidate in sociology, University of Chicago, for research in England on interethnic patterns of ambiguity and deception

Judith A. Chubb, Ph.D. candidate in poiltical science, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, for research in Italy on dual labor markets and the political participation of the urban poor in a southern Italian town

Patricia W. Crowe, Ph.D. candidate in anthropology, Stanford University, for research in Austria on social networks at three levels of urbanization in an Alpine region

Jo Dunning, Ph.D. candidate in history, University of California, Davis, for research in France on graduates of the École normale supérieure de Sèvres, 1880–1930

Warren H. Fishbein, Ph.D. candidate in political science, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, for research in England on social contracts and trade union politics

Lisa B. Gröger, Ph.D. candidate in anthropology, Columbia University, for research in France on agricultural development and social change

Donald J. Harvey, Ph.D. candidate in psychology, University of Texas at Austin, for research in England on a psychohistorical study of T. E. Lawrence

William J. Hausman, Ph.D. candidate in economics, University of Illinois at Champaign–Urbana, for research in England on public policy and the supply of coal to London, 1700–1770

Joseph J. Houska, Ph.D. candidate in political science, Yale University, for research in Austria and the Netherlands on the political consequences of the decline of subcultural groups

James H. Jackson, Ph.D. candidate in history, University of Minnesota, for research in West Germany on family size and household structure in the Ruhr Valley, 1840–1890

Michael Jerison, Ph.D. candidate in economics, University of Wisconsin, Madison, for research in France on general equilibrium models with noncompetitive agents

Alison D. Klairmont, Ph.D. candidate in history, University of California, Berkeley, for research in France on medicine and the medical profession in the sixteenth century

Joel Krieger, Ph.D. candidate in government, Harvard University, for research in England on wage structures in the British coal industry

Maureen J. McConaghy, Ph.D. candidate in sociology, University of California, Los Angeles, for research in Sweden on the learning of sex roles

Gary G. Meyers, Ph.D. candidate in political science, Stanford University, for research in France on political culture in Villeneuve

Eric A. Peterson, Ph.D. candidate in political science, Yale University, for research in Sweden on the incorporation of interest groups into policy-making processes

Diana O. Pinto, Ph.D. candidate in history, Harvard University, for research in France and Italy in the influence of American social science on the growth of French and Italian sociology, 1945–1970

Janet R. Potash, Ph.D. candidate in history, Yale University, for research in France on the foundling problem, 1811–1871

John F. Romer, Ph.D. candidate in history, University of Pennsylvania, for research in Belgium on migration and a working class community, 1846–1880

Charles F. Sabel, Ph.D. candidate in government, Harvard University, for research in West Germany on *Mitbestimmung* and the responsibility of German trade unions

Rose-Mary Schouten, Ph.D. candidate in anthropology, Southern Methodist University, for research in France on the impact of tourism in a village in southern France

Steven B. Webb, Ph.D. candidate in history, University of Chicago, for research in West Germany on effective tariff protection in the German Empire, 1879–1914

Frederick O. Yohn, Ph.D. candidate in economics, Princeton University, for research in France on the structural channels of French monetary policy

John H. Zammito, Ph.D. candidate in history, University of California, Berkeley, for research in West Germany on the sociology of the intelligentsia in Berlin, 1909–1930

Grants to Minority Scholars for Research on Racism and Other Social Factors in Mental Health

Anita L. Alvarado, assistant professor of anthropology, University of New Mexico, for research on the role of historical demography and ethnicity systems in the racial identification of the Hispano population in New Mexico

Oscar A. Barbarin, assistant professor of psychology, University of Maryland, for research on correlates of the positive Black self-concept

Yoon Hough Kim, associate professor of sociology, East Carolina University, for an investigation of factors that account for degrees of interracial acceptance and levels of achievement when schools are desegregated

Isabelle N. Navar, associate professor of psychology, California State College, Dominguez Hills, for experimental research on racism: new methods of eliciting expression of subjective attitudes and experiences in a Chicano group (renewal of grant awarded in 1972–73)

Blanca G. Silvestrini, assistant professor of history, University of Puerto Rico, for research on racism and the development of the self-concept of Puerto Rican women in Puerto Rico and the United States

Stanley Sue, assistant professor of psychology, University of Washington, for research on mental health services received by patients in the community mental health center system of Seattle

Doris Y. Wilkinson, associate professor of sociology, Macalester College, for research on the role of racial beliefs in the psychiatric treatment of Black patients

William M. Womack, assistant professor of psychiatry, University of Washington Medical School, for research on the effects of transracial adoption on Black preschool and primary grade children

Grants Awarded by Foreign Area Committees

Africa

Kofi Awooner, associate professor of English and comparative literature, State University of New York at Stony Brook, for research in Southeast Ghana, Togo, and Benin on the oral literature of the Ewe of Ghana and Togo

Jean Due, professor of agricultural economics, University of Illinois at Champaign–Urbana, for research in Tanzania and Zambia on alternative ways of improving allocation of credit to smallholder farmers

Daniel Fine, assistant professor of political science, State University of New York, Oneonta, for research in Nairobi on multinational corporation managers and political development in Kenya

Jan Hogendorn, associate professor of economics, Colby College, for research in Nigeria on the economic history of Northern Nigeria in the precolonial and early colonial periods

Willard Johnson, professor of political science, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, for research in the Middle East and in Africa on promoting Middle East Petro-Fund investments in Africa through studies of the possibility of increasing the project management skills of institutions that receive such funds

Bennetta Jules-Rosette, assistant professor of sociology, University of California, San Diego, for research in Lusaka, Zambia on an African religious community in transition

Bonnie Keller, visiting assistant professor of anthropology and African studies, University of Illinois at Champaign–Urbana, for research in Tanzania on the feminine perception of social reality

Daniel Kunene, associate professor of African languages and literature, University of Wisconsin, for research in the United States on Thomas Mofolo and the emergence of written Sesotho prose

Harold Marcus, professor of history, Michigan State University, for research in Washington, London, Paris, Brussels, Rome, and Ethiopia on the life of Haile Selassie I

Phyllis Martin, assistant professor of history and African studies, Indiana University, for research in Luanda, Cabinda, and Pointe-Noire on the history of Cabinda, Angola

James Newman, associate professor of geography, Syracuse University, for research in Kenya on food accessibility among the Mijikenda

Enid Schildkrout, assistant curator, American Museum of Natural History, for research in Great Britain and Nigeria on the impact of economic change on family structure in West Africa

David Skinner, assistant professor of history, University of Santa Clara, for research in Sierra Leone and England on Islamic power in traditional West Africa

William Steel, assistant professor of economics, Vanderbilt University, for research in Ghana on labor-underutilization and small-scale manufacturing employment

Dorothy Vellenga, assistant professor of sociology, Muskingum College, for research in Ghana and West Cameroon on the position of women in the emerging class structure of West Africa

Sidney Waldron, assistant professor of anthropology, State University of New York, College at Cortland, for research in Ethiopia on community change in preindustrial Harar

China

For Research on Contemporary and Republican China

Emily M. Ahern, associate professor of anthropology, The Johns Hopkins University, for research on marriage alliances and animal symbolism in northern Taiwan

Hsi-sheng Chi, associate professor of political science, University of North Carolina, for research in Taiwan and the United States on the military power structure and nationalist politics, 1928–49

June T. Dreyer, assistant professor of political science, Miami University, for research on China's Northwest as a political subsystem and its interactions with the central government in Peking

Robert A. Kapp, assistant professor of history, University of Washington, for research on government and local society in wartime China: the nationalist experience

Daniel W. Y. Kwok, professor of history, University of Hawaii, for research on populist thought in modern China

James R. Townsend, professor of political science, University of Washington, for research on nation, class, and community in the Chinese revolution

Tang Tsou, professor of political science, University of Chicago, for research on the Chinese revolution and the problem of inequality

Ching-hsien Wang, associate professor of Chinese and comparative literature, University of Washington, for research on the origins and implications of modern Chinese literary criticism

Lynn T. White, III, assistant professor of politics, Princeton University, for research on the development of economic institutions in Chinese cities

For Research on the Economy of China

Sen-dou Chang, professor of geography, University of Hawaii, for research in Hong Kong and the United States on changing land use patterns in China, 1933–1975

John C. H. Fei, professor of economics, Yale University, for research in Taiwan on the structural stability of growth of traditional China

Victor D. Lippit, assistant professor of economics, University of California, Riverside, for research in Tokyo, Hong Kong, and the United States on the role of communes in economic development

Thomas A. Metzger, assistant professor of history, University of California, San Diego, for research in the United States on the use of Chinese and Japanese secondary literature to analyze the transformation in the relation between the state and economy in Ming and early Ch'ing China

Ramon H. Myers, professor of economics, University of Miami, Coral Gables, for research in the United States on the traditional peasant society and economy of Northeast China

James E. Nickum, lecturer in economics, California State University, Long Beach, for research on province-level agricultural development in China since 1968

Thomas G. Rawski, assistant professor of economics, University of Toronto, for research in the United States on the economy of Republican China

East Europe

For Research

THOMAS B. BIRNBERG, associate professor of economics, Yale University, for research on income distribution and economic growth in Yugoslavia

JOHN E. BODNAR, associate historian, Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, for research on the second generation Slavic-American

WALTER D. CONNOR, assistant professor of sociology, University of Michigan, for research on socialism, work, and equality

MARY P. COOTE, assistant professor of Slavic languages, University of California, Berkeley, for research on women's narrative songs in the Serbo-Croatian oral tradition

CONNIE M. FRIESEN, assistant professor of poltical science, University of Massachusetts, for research on the politics of technology transfer in Eastern Europe

ANDREAS M. KAZAMIAS, professor of comparative education and the history of education, University of Wisconsin, for research on the conflict of traditionalism and modernism in Greek education, 1875–1925, and its relation to nation building

BARBARA W. MAGGS, associate of the Russian and East European Center, University of Illinois, for research on the literature of the Enlightenment in 18th century Serbia and Croatia

SVETOZAR PEJOVICH, professor of economics, Ohio University, for research on the effects of profit sharing on the productivity of labor, employment, and labor mobility in Yugoslavia, 1960–1974

MICHAEL B. PETROVICH, professor of history, University of Wisconsin, for research on a cultural history of the South Slavs

THOMAS L. SAKSMYSTER, assistant professor of history, University of Cincinnati, for research on a political biography of Miklós Horthy

GEORGE M. WILLIAMS, JR., assistant professor of linguistics, State University of New York, Buffalo, for research on East German theories of the relation between the social use of language and linguistic structure

IRENE P. WINNER, research fellow at Brown University and visiting lecturer in anthropology at Tufts University, for research on Slovene ethnicity in urban United States: villagers in Cleveland

For Study of East European Languages

Alexander R. Alexiev, graduate student and research assistant, political science, University of Califorina, Los Angeles; Serbo-Croatian

Michael F. Bassman, assistant professor of Romance languages, East Carolina University; Romanian

Brenda Bonine, graduate student and associate instructor, geography, Indiana University; Hungarian

Betty A. Dobratz, graduate student, sociology, University of Wisconsin; modern Greek

Lowell Edmunds, assistant professor of classics, Harvard University; modern Greek

Lila P. Everett, graduate student, history, Harvard University; Polish

Diane C. Freedman, graduate student, anthropology, Temple University; Romanian

Caroline Golden, graduate student and graduate fellow, political science, University of Pittsburgh; modern Greek

Joseph Hraba, assistant professor of sociology, Iowa State University; Czech

Arthur E. King, graduate student, economics, Ohio State University; Czech

Cheryl A. Koss, graduate student, history, University of Wisconsin; Serbo-Croatian

Barbara A. Niemczyk, graduate student, Slavic languages and literatures, Yale University; Czech

Wilmer H. Paine, Jr., assistant professor of history, Tarkio College; Hungarian

Joseph Paternost, associate professor of Slavic languages, Pennsylvania State University; Serbo-Croatian

Natalia Pylypiuk, graduate student, comparative literature, Harvard University; Polish

Roberta Reeder, postdoctoral fellow, medieval studies, Yale University; Macedonian

Philip J. Regier, assistant professor of Slavic languages, University of Southern California; Macedonian

Daniel N. Riesenberg, graduate student and teaching associate, anthropology, Ohio State University; Romanian

Murray J. Rosman, graduate student, Institute for Advanced Study in the Humanities, Jewish Theological Seminary; Polish

William R. Schmalstieg, professor of Slavic languages, Pennsylvania State University; Slovene

Hampton K. Snipes, junior research fellow, Dumbarton Oaks; graduate student, Byzantine studies, Oxford University; modern Greek

Patrick J. Treanor, graduate student, anthropology, University of London; modern Greek

Kristen M. Watts, graduate student, anthropology, University of Virginia; Serbo-Croatian

Howard E. Zalkin, graduate student and teaching assistant, Slavic languages and literature, University of Virginia; Serbo-Croatian

Japan

George Akita, professor of history, University of Hawaii, for research in Japan for a political biography of Hoshi Toru

Barbara A. Anderson, research associate, Economic Growth Center, Yale University, for research in the United States on internal migration during the modernization of Japan and Russia, 1885–1930

Albert M. Craig, professor of Japanese history, Harvard University, for research in Japan and the United States on the building of the Meiji state, 1868–1885

John W. Dower, assistant professor of history, University of Wisconsin, Madison, for research in Japan and the United States on Occupied Japan, 1945–1952

George S. Elison, associate professor of history, Colby College, for research in Japan on Oda Nobunaga, Toyotomi Hideyoshi, and the reunification of Japan in the 16th century

Scott C. Flanagan, assistant professor of government, Florida State University, for completion of an analytic survey of Japanese mass political behavior (supplement to an award made in 1974, joint with Bradley M. Richardson)

Haruhiro Fukui, associate professor of political science, University of California, Santa Barbara, for research in Japan on foreign policy making in contemporary Japan

Eleanor H. Jorden, professor of linguistics, Cornell University, for a sociolinguistic study in Japan of attitudes toward language and their effect on intercultural communication

George H. Kakiuchi, associate professor of geography, University of Washington, for research in Japan and the United States on the socioeconomic consequences and implications of rural to urban migration in Shiramine-*mura*

William LaFleur, assistant professor of religion, Princeton University, for research in Japan on Buddhism and *waka* in early medieval Japan

Jeffrey P. Mass, assistant professor of history, Stanford University, for a study in Japan of the advance of warrior power in late Kamakura Japan

Marlene J. Mayo, associate professor of history, University of Maryland, for a study in Japan and the United States of Stanley K. Hornbeck and Japanese–American relations, 1928–1944

Bradley M. Richardson, associate professor of political science, Ohio State University, for completion of an analytic survey of Japanese mass political behavior (supplement to an award made in 1974, joint with Scott C. Flanagan)

William E. Steslicke, visiting scholar, School of Public Health and Center for Japanese Studies, University of Michigan, for research in Japan on national health insurance

Marian B. Ury, assistant professor of Oriental languages, University of California, Davis, for research in the United States on the Chinese tradition in pre-Tokugawa Japanese literature, with special emphasis on *shih* poetry.

Ezra F. Vogel, professor of sociology, Harvard University, for research in Japan on the rise and diffusion of the postwar *zaikai*

Korea

For Individual Research

Oh Kon Cho, postdoctoral fellow, Department of Theatre, Ohio State University, for research on the Korean puppet theatre

Yong H. Choe, assistant professor of history, University of Hawaii, for research on social stratification in late Yi dynasty Korea, 1600–1860.

Bruce Cumings, junior research fellow, East Asian Institute, Columbia University, for research on provincial unrest and political participation in Korea, 1947–1950

Fujiya Kawashima, assistant professor of history, Bowling Green State University, for research on the rise of the new lineage elite, the Pannam Pak Clan in mid-Yi dynasty Korea.

Young Key Kim-Renaud, Ph.D. candidate, Department of Linguistics, University of Hawaii, for research on vowel harmony in the Korean language.

John Kuark, associate professor of statistics, University of Denver, for a comparative study of economic development in North and South Korea, 1964–1974

Young I. Lew, assistant professor of history, University of Houston, for research on Korea's response to the West and to Japan, 1886–1910

Seung G. Moon, associate professor of sociology, University of Manitoba, for research on changing family and kinship structures in the modernization process of Japan and Korea

Marshall Pihl, executive assistant, Council on East Asian Studies, Harvard University, for research on the establishment of *p'ansori* as unique genre among forms of traditional Korean narrative literature

Don Chull Shin, assistant professor of political science, Sangamon State University, for research on monitoring the quality of life in South Korea

Ho-Min Sohn, assistant professor of East Asian languages, University of Hawaii, for research on comparative Japanese–Korean syntax

Soon Young Yoon, visiting Fulbright professor, Ewha Women's University, for research on an anthropological study of the relationship between the Korean rural family and the migration of young, unmarried females

For Collaborative Research

YOUNG C. KIM, associate professor of political science, George Washington University, and

HAK-JOON KIM, instructor in political science, Seoul National University, for research on press–government relations in Korea

GEORGE Y. M. WON, professor of sociology, University of Hawaii, and

IN-HWAN OH, associate professor of journalism, Kyung Hee University, for research on a study of trade union government in Korea

Latin America and the Caribbean

For Individual Research

GENARO HERRERA ARRIAGADA, Santiago, Chile, for research in Chile on the politics of the revolutionary left in Argentina, Chile, and Uruguay, 1965–1974

RAUL ATRIA, researcher, Latin American Center of Demography, Santiago, for research in Chile on the social basis of Chilean political development, 1891–1973

CELIA BARBATO DE SILVA, professor of economics, Faculty of Engineering, University of the Republic of Uruguay, for research in Uruguay on the role of the state in the cattle industry, 1959–1974

HERACLIO BONILLA, fellow, Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, the Smithsonian Institution, for research in Washington and New York on economic and political relations between the United States and Peru, 1880–1945

DOUGLAS EDGAR BRINTNALL, assistant professor of sociology and anthropology, University of Northern Iowa, for research in Aguacatan, Guatemala on the local meaning and impact of a national electoral fraud

ENRIQUE BROWNE, Santiago, Chile, for research on the use of housing in Latin America and the United States among different socioeconomic strata

NORMA STOLTZ CHINCHILLA, assistant professor, Program in Comparative Culture, University of California, Irvine, for research in Guatemala on industrialization and the status of women

Margaret Ellen Crahan, visiting scholar, Institute of Latin American Studies, Columbia University, for research in the United States, Mexico, and Cuba on religious penetration, nationalism, and cultural dependency in Cuba, 1898–1958

Arcadio Díaz-Quiñones, associate professor, Department of Literature, University of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras, for research in Puerto Rico and other Caribbean islands on the Afro-Antillian poetry of Luis Palés-Matos

Julius Lee Drummond, assistant professor of anthropology, University of Montana, for research in Guyana on population movement and ethnic intermixture in the interior of Guyana

Edmundo Fuenzalida Faivovich, professor, Latin American Faculty of the Social Sciences, Santiago, for research in England on Chilean disintegration, transnational integration, and reintegration, 1945–1970

Marcela Gajardo J., visiting researcher, Center for Educational Studies, Mexico City, for research in Mexico on popular education, work, and social participation

Richard Eugene Gardner, assistant professor of anthropology, State University of New York at Stony Brook, for research in Dominica, West Indies on the social definitions of production relations

Adolfo Gurrieri, director, Division of Social Development, Latin American Institute of Political and Economic Studies, Santiago, Chile, for research in Argentina on the political formation of present-day Peronism

Gabriel Gyarmati, professor, Institute of Sociology, Catholic University of Chile, for research in Chile on free competition, monopoly, and the professions

John Mason Hart, associate professor of history, University of Houston, for research in Mexico City on the Mexican agrarian movement, 1810–1910

Stanley E. Hilton, associate professor of history, Louisiana State University, for research in Brazil on Brazil and the cold war, 1945–1954

Ricardo Alberto Hinrichsen Ramírez, researcher, Institute of Social and Economic Development, Buenos Aires, for research in

Argentina on changes in agrarian economic relations and regionalization in Argentina, 1950–1973

Alvaro Jara, professor of economic history, Department of Humanistic Studies, University of Chile, Santiago, for research in Paris, London, and Chile on the new economic historiography of Latin America

Elizabeth Jelin, Buenos Aires, Argentina, for research on labor conflict in Argentina, 1945–1974

Robert Ray Kaufman, associate professor of political science, Douglass College, Rutgers University, for research in the United States on authoritarian–corporate rule in Latin America

Ruben Delmar Kaztman, associate professor of political science, Bariloche Foundation, Bariloche, Argentina, for research in the United States on the industrial sociology of the Peruvian automobile industry

Franklin W. Knight, associate professor of history, The Johns Hopkins University, for research in Spain on wealth, property, and society in Cuba, 1750–1850

Alejandro Losada Guido, associate professor of literature, San Marcos University, Lima, for research in Mexico, Peru, and the United States on realist literature as a reflection of society

Harry M. Makler, assistant professor of sociology, University of Toronto, for research in Canada and Salvador, Brazil on the role of industrial elites in the development of the Brazilian Northeast

Lucila Inés Mena, assistant professor of Spanish literature, University of Virginia, for research in Colombia on the theme of political violence in recent Colombian narratives

Manuel Jaime Mora y Araujo, visiting researcher, Center for Social Investigation, Torcuato Di Tella Institute, Buenos Aires, for research in Argentina on the structural basis of voting behavior

June C. Nash, professor of anthropology, City College, New York, for research in New York on the film "Autobiography of a Miner"

William Hord Nicholls, professor of economics, Vanderbilt University, for research in Brazil on changes in the Brazilian agricultural economy, 1963–1973

James F. Petras, professor of sociology, State University of New York at Binghamton, for research in Peru and Venezuela on United States relations with Peru and Venezuela

Gonzalo Piwonka, professor of history, University of Chile, for research in Glasgow and London on British interests in Chile, 1820–1880

John Crothers Pollock, assistant professor, Latin American Institute, Rutgers University, for research in the United States on the political roles of the news media

John F. H. Purcell, assistant professor of political science, California State University, Fullerton, for research in Mexico on the state, economic enterprise, and urban policy

Susan Kaufman Purcell, assistant professor of political science, University of California at Los Angeles, for research in Mexico on the state, economic enterprise, and urban policy

Alejandro Rofman, researcher, Torcuato Di Tella Institute, Buenos Aires, for research in Argentina on models of political economy and the process of regional inequality

Ruth Sautu, associate researcher, Bariloche Foundation, Bariloche, Argentina, for research in Argentina on women in the Argentine labor force

Kenneth Evan Sharpe, assistant professor of political science, Swarthmore College, for research in Mexico on United States agribusiness and the Mexican Revolution

Richard N. Sinkin, assistant professor of history, University of Texas at Austin, for research in Mexico on the Mexican political elite, 1821–1855

Leopoldo Solis, presidential staff, Mexico, for research in Princeton, New Jersey on obstacles to policies of economic reform in a mixed economy

Emilio Willems, professor emeritus of anthropology, Vanderbilt University, for research in Brazil on ethnicity and labor mobility in an industrializing city

Margaret Todaro Williams, assistant professor of history, University of Southern California, for research in California on a psychohistorical analysis of Peronism since 1955

For Collaborative Research

Xavier Albo, director, Center for Research and Organization of the Peasantry, La Paz, and

Thomas Custer Greaves, director, Division of Social Sciences, the University of Texas at San Antonio, for research in Bolivia on process and linkage among Aymara peasants and former peasants

Hector Apezechea, researcher, Center for Research and Social Studies of Uruguay, Montevideo, and

Suzana Prates Paulino, researcher, Center for Research and Social Studies of Uruguay, Montevideo, for research in Uruguay on the transition from political liberalism to economic liberalism

Ivan Auger, associate researcher, Latin American Council of the Social Sciences, Santiago, and

Gustavo Martinez, professor, Latin American Faculty of the Social Sciences, Santiago, for research in Chile on the development expectations and the power resources of underdeveloped primary product exporting nations

Wayne Cornelius, assistant professor of poitical science, Massachusets Institute of Technology, and

Carlos Salinas de Gortari, Ministry of Finance and Public Credit, Mexico City, for research in Mexico on migration, rural underdevelopment, and public policy

Adolfo Figueroa, associate professor, Catholic University, Lima, and

Richard Weisskoff, associate professor of economics, Iowa State University, for research in Peru on rural and urban income distribution

Michael M. Hall, assistant professor of history, Tulane University, and

Paulo Sergio Pinheiro, assistant professor of political science, State University of Campinas, Campinas, for research in Brazil on the working class in Brazilian society, 1920–1945

Near and Middle East

For Individual Research

Ludwig W. Adamec, professor of Near Eastern studies, University of

Arizona, for research in Afghanistan on its foreign policy toward the United States

Sarah Moment Atis, Ph.D. in Near Eastern studies, University of Michigan, for research on the possibilities and limitations of literature as a source for sociological research in modern Turkey

Edmund Burke III, associate professor of history, University of California, Santa Cruz, for research in France on French colonial stereotypes of the social structures of North Africa

Byron D. Cannon, assistant professor of history, University of Wisconsin, for research in France on traditional local administration and economic change in Tunisia and Algeria, 1870–1914

Paul Ward English, professor of geography, University of Texas at Austin, for research in Iran on Isfahan as a city within a system of cities

Carter V. Findley, assistant professor of history, Ohio State University, for research on bureaucratic reform and sociocultural change in the Ottoman Empire in the 19th and 20th centuries

Michael C. Hillman, assistant professor of Persian, University of Texas at Austin, for a critical review and appraisal of the work of Jalal Āl-e Ahamad, writer and critic (1923–1969)

Halil İnalcık, professor of history, University of Chicago, for research in Turkey on the history of Istanbul, 1453–1838

Charles Issawi, professor of economics, Columbia University, for research in England, France, Turkey, and Lebanon on the economic history of Turkey, 1800–1914

Afaf Lutfi al-Sayyid Marsot, professor of Near East history, University of California, Los Angeles, for research in Egypt on the life of Muhammad Ali

Michael P. Mazur, assistant professor of economics, Dartmouth College, for research in Jordan on the development of the Jordian economy since 1967

William L. Ochsenwald, assistant professor of history, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, for research in Turkey on the history of the Ottoman province of the Hijaz, 1840–1918

Frances E. Peters, professor of history and Near Eastern languages and literatures, New York University, for a topographical survey in Syria, Jordan, and Saudi Arabia of areas of migration and sedentarization in the Arab conquests leading to the establishment of the Umayyad dynasty

EDWARD W. SAID, professor of English and comparative literature, Columbia University, for research in Lebanon and Egypt on the cultural and political backgrounds of the novels of Naguib Mahfouz

ALI REZA SHEIKHOLESLAMI, lecturer in political science, University of California, Riverside, for research on the role of local semi-autonomous notables in the taxation system of Qajar Iran, 1871–1896

MARILYN ROBINSON WALDMAN, assistant professor of history, Ohio State University, for research in Iran on the development of Persian prose and historiography in the 10th to the 13th centuries

BERNARD WEISS, assistant professor of Arabic studies, American University in Cairo, for research on the legal thought of Sayf al-Din al-Amidi (d. 1233)

For Collaborative Research

ROBERT DUBIN, professor of sociology of California, Irvine, and

BILHA MANNHEIM, associate professor of sociology, Technion-Israel Institute of Technology, for research in Israel on the effects of differing organizational and managerial characteristics on worker autonomy and commitment

DAN I. SLOBIN, professor of psychology, University of California, Berkeley, and

DOĞAN CÜCELOĞLU, associate professor of psychology, Hacettepe University, for research in the United States and Turkey on language reform, person perception, and values in Turkey

South Asia

PETER J. BERTOCCI, assistant professor of anthropology, Oakland University, for research on social organization and rural development in Bangladesh

JAMES B. BROW, assistant professor of anthropology, Swarthmore College, for research in Sri Lanka on the economic organization of a Veddah village

STEPHEN F. DALE, assistant professor of history, Ohio State University, for research on the Muslim community of Kerala in the 16th and 17th centuries

DENNIS G. DALTON, associate professor of political science, Barnard College, for research on Gandhi's experience in South Africa, 1905–1914

JOSEPH W. ELDER, professor of sociology and South Asian studies, University of Wisconsin, for research on the changing social structure of rural India

BARBARA W. FLYNN, Ph.D. in South Asian history, Albany, New York, for research on local-level political organization in North India in the 1920s

RUTH S. FREED, associate professor of sociology and anthropology, Seton Hall University, for research on the effects of urbanization in a village in North India

ROBERT C. HUNT, associate professor of anthropology, Brandeis University, for research on development and social structure in Sri Lanka, 1850–1960

EUGENE F. IRSCHICK, associate professor of history, University of California, Berkeley, for research on the widening political base in Congress and other voluntary organizations of South India, 1930–1940

CLIFFORD R. JONES, assistant professor of South Asian art, University of Pennsylvania, for research on the traditional Newar sculptor-craftsmen of Nepal

REX L. JONES, assistant professor of anthropology, State University of New York at Stony Brook, for research in Nepal on the economic independence of Limbu women

ROBERT N. KEARNEY, professor of political science, Syracuse University, for research on youth and generational cleavages in the politics of Sri Lanka

MARTIN LANDAU, professor of political science, University of California, Berkeley, for research in Nepal on bureaucratic politics and development strategies

BRIAN J. MURTON, associate professor of geography, University of Hawaii, for research in Tamilnadu, India on population growth and agricultural intensification, 1800–1900

KARL H. POTTER, professor of philosophy and associate director, South Asia Program, University of Washington, for research for an encyclopedia of Indian philosophies

Johan G. Reinhard, assistant scientist, Department of Anthropology, University of Wisconsin, for research in Nepal on the Raji tribe

Leo E. Rose, editor, *Asian Survey*, and lecturer in political science, University of California, Berkeley, for research in Nepal on bureaucratic politics and development strategies

Shane Ryland, associate professor of history, Washington State University, for research in South India on public health care and mortality, 1901–1941

Harold F. Schiffman, associate professor of Asian languages, University of Washington, for research on incipient bilingualism among Sri Lanka's Indian Moors

Bam Dev Sharda, assistant professor of sociology, University of Utah, for research on the changing social structure of rural India

Soviet Union

Kendall E. Bailes, assistant professor of history, University of California, Irvine, for research on the formation of the Soviet technical intelligentsia, 1917–1941

Walter D. Connor, assistant professor of sociology, University of Michigan, for research on socialism, work, and equality

Alice Gorlin, assistant professor of economics, Oakland University, for research on Soviet economic associations and economic reform

Myron W. Hedlin, assistant professor of history, Ohio State University, for research on a political biography of Grigorii Zinoviev

Erik P. Hoffmann, assistant professor of political science, State University of New York at Albany, for research on "the scientific–technological revolutions" and the Soviet political system

Nikita M. Lary, associate professor of Russian and English literature, York University, Canada, for research on Russian film adaptations of the works of Dostoevsky

Rensselaer W. Lee III, Ph.D. in political science and history, Bethesda, Maryland, for research on the social control of technical innovation in the Soviet Union

Richard Lourie, assistant professor of Russian and Polish literature, University of Toronto, and associate of the Russian Research Center, Harvard University, for research on the state and the intelligentsia from the death of Stalin to the expulsion of Solzhenitsyn

Linda L. Lubrano, associate professor, School of International Service, American University, for research on the professional relationships and policy involvement of Soviet scientists

Paul J. Marantz, assistant professor of political science, University of British Columbia, for research on the Soviet Union and the Western world from 1917 to 1974 as a study in doctrinal change

David C. Montgomery, assistant professor of history, Brigham Young University, for research on the life, works, and times of Hamid Alimjam, Soviet poet and publicist, 1909–1944

Elliott D. Mossman, associate professor of Slavic languages, University of Pennsylvania, for research on legal problems of technology transfer between Western and Soviet economic systems

Murray Yanowitch, associate professor of economics, Hofstra University, for research on patterns of occupational stratification and mobility in the Soviet Union

Publications 1974-75

The publications listed on the following pages were issued mainly from October 1, 1974 through September 30, 1975 as the result of activities of committees or projects of the Council. The list does not include publications by fellows or by recipients of grants for individual research under the Council's own programs or under programs that it sponsors jointly with the American Council of Learned Societies.

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Archives of Missionary Cases, Series II. Taipei: Institute of Modern History, 1974. 3 vols. A product of the activities of the Joint Committee on Sino–American Cooperation in the Humanities and Social Sciences.

"The Bass Inventory of Standard East European Statistical Holdings in U.S. and Foreign Libraries—A Computerized System," Indiana University, International Development Research Center, 1975. Published under the auspices of the Joint Committee on Eastern Europe.

Bauman, Richard, and **Joel Sherzer**, eds. *Explorations in the Ethnography of Speaking*. New York: Cambridge University Press, 1974. 508 pages. Product of a conference cosponsored by the Committee on Sociolinguistics and the Departments of Anthropology and Linguistics and the Center for Intercultural Studies in Folklore and Oral History, University of Texas at Austin, April 20–23, 1972.

Bell, Wendell. "Comparative Research on Ethnicity: A Conference Report," *Items*, 28(4):58–60, December 1974. Report of a conference on interarea and comparative social research convened by the Council, April 19–20, 1974.

Berger, Suzanne D., Gerald D. Feldman, Gudmund Hernes, Joseph LaPalombara, Philippe C. Schmitter, and **Allan A. Silver**. "New Perspectives for the Study of Western Europe," *Items*, 29 (3):34–37, September 1975. Based on a working paper prepared by the Joint Committee on Western Europe.

Blanco Aguinaga, Carlos. "Carlos Fuentes y la nueva novela Hispanoamericana," *Cuadernos Politicos*, 1 (2):99–103, October–December 1974. Product of a research project on Mexican literature and cultural history in the 20th century, sponsored by the Joint Committee on Latin American Studies.

Boruch, Robert F. "Bibliography: Randomized Field Experiments for Planning and Evaluating Social Programs." *Evaluation*, 2:83–97, 1974. Prepared in connection with work of the Committee on Experimentation as a Method for Planning and Evaluating Social Intervention.

———. "Coupling Randomized Experiments and Approximations to Experiments in Social Program Evaluation," *Sociological Methods & Research* 4(1):31–53, August 1975. Prepared in connection with work of the Committee on Experimentation as a Method for Planning and Evaluating Social Intervention.

Brim, Orville G., Jr., and **Ronald P. Abeles**. "Work and Personality in the Middle Years," *Items*, 29 (3):29–33, September 1975. Report on activities of the Committee on Work and Personality in the Middle Years.

Carré, J.-J., P. Dubois, and **E. Malinvaud**. *French Economic Growth*. Translated from the French by John O. Hatfield. Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1975. 640 pages. Report on a study sponsored by the former Committee on Economic Growth.

Chen Ching-chi. "The Japanese Adaption of the *Pao-Chia* System in Taiwan, 1895–1945," *Journal of Asian Studies*, 34 (2):391–416, February 1975. Paper prepared for a conference on Taiwan in Chinese history, sponsored by the Joint Committee on Sino-American Cooperation in the Humanities and Social Sciences, September 1972.

Cotler, Julio, and **Richard R. Fagen,** eds. *Relaciones politicas entre América Latina y Estados Unidos.* Buenos Aires: Amorrortu Editores, 1974. 451 pages. Product of a conference on inter-American relations, sponsored by the Joint Committee on Latin American Studies, November 30–December 3, 1972. An English language edition was published by the Stanford University Press in 1974.

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Croizier, Ralph. "Symposium: Taiwan in Chinese History—Introduction," *Journal of Asian Studies*, 34(2):387–389, February 1975. Introduction to the proceedings of a conference on Taiwan in Chinese history, sponsored by the Joint Committee on Sino-American Cooperation in the Humanities and Social Sciences, September 1972.

Curtis, Gerald L., and **Susan J. Pharr.** "An American–Japanese Partnership in Research in the Social Sciences and the Humanities," *Items*, 29(1):8–9, March 1975. A report of the Joint Committee on Japanese Studies.

Deutsch, Morton, and **Harvey A. Hornstein,** eds. *Applying Social Psychology: Implications for Research, Practice, and Training.* Hillsdale, New Jersey: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, 1975. 275 pages. Product of an international conference sponsored by the former Committee on Transnational Social Psychology, April 1973.

Drew, David E. *Science Development: An Evaluation Study.* A Technical Report (No. 4) presented to the National Board on Graduate Education, Washington, D.C., June 1975. 182 pages. Sponsored by the Conference Board of Associated Research Councils.

Duncan, Otis Dudley. "Developing Social Indicators," *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 70:5096–5102, December 1974. Prepared in connection with the work of the Center for Coordination of Research on Social Indicators.

———. "Measuring Social Change via Replication of Surveys," in K. C. Land and S. Spilerman, eds. *Social Indicator Models.* New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 1975. Pp. 105–127. Prepared in connection with the work of the Center for Coordination of Research on Social Indicators.

———. "The Statistics of Leo Goodman," *Social Indicators Newsletter*, 6:4–5, March 1975. Prepared in connection with the work of the Center for Coordination of Research on Social Indicators.

Elu de Leñero, Maria del Carmen, ed. *La mujer en la America Latina*. 3 volumes. Mexico City: Sep Setentas, 1975. Papers prepared for a conference on feminine perspectives in social science research, held by the Joint Committee on Latin American Studies, March 18–23, 1974.

Elvin, Mark, and **G. William Skinner**, eds. *The Chinese City Between Two Worlds*. Stanford: Stanford University Press, November 1974. 471 pages. Product of a conference on urban society and political development in modern China, cosponsored by the Subcommittees on Research on Chinese Society and on Chinese Government and Politics, Joint Committee on Contemporary China, December 28, 1968–January 4, 1969.

Franco, Jean, "Dependency Theory and Literary History: The Case of Latin America," *Minnesota Review*, N.S. 5:65–80, Fall 1975. Based on a project of the Joint Committee on Latin American Studies.

Glaser, William A. *The Brain Drain and Study Abroad*. New York: United Nations, 1975. Based on a project of the Joint Committee on Latin American Studies.

Glenn, Norval. "Trend Studies with Survey Data: Opportunities and Pitfalls," *Social Indicators Newsletter*, 4:4–5, October 1974. Prepared in connection with the work of the Center for Coordination of Research on Social Indicators.

Ho, Samuel P. S. "The Economic Development of Colonial Taiwan: Evidence and Interpretation." *Journal of Asian Studies*, 34(2):417–439, February 1975. Paper prepared for a conference on Taiwan in Chinese history, sponsored by the Joint Committee on Sino-American Cooperation in the Humanities and Social Sciences, September 1972.

Horecky, Paul L., ed. *A Guide to Yugoslav Libraries and Archives*. Columbus, Ohio: American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies, March 1975. 128 pages. A publication of the Joint Committee on Eastern Europe, JCEE Publication Series, No. 2.

Hosoya Chihiro, ed. "The Political Process of Okinawa Reversion," *International Relations* (special issue), 2:1–168, 1974. Papers presented at a conference cosponsored by the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science and the Joint Committee on Japanese Studies, January 10–13, 1975.

Iriye Akira, ed. *Mutual Images: Essays in American–Japanese Relations*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1975. 304 pages. Papers from a conference sponsored by the Joint Committee on Japanese Studies, June 11–15, 1972.

Katz, Jorge. "Patents, the Paris Convention and Less Developed Countries," Discussion Paper 190, Economic Growth Center, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut, 1973. Based on a project of the Joint Committee on Latin American Studies.

Kessen, William, ed. *Childhood in China*. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1975. A report of the American Delegation on Early Childhood

Development, which visited the People's Republic of China under the auspices of the Joint Committee on Scholarly Communication with the People's Republic of China, November 15–December 5, 1973.

Kiesler, C. A., and M. S. **Pallak**. "Minority Influence: The Effect of Majority Reactionaries and Defectors, and Minority and Majority Compromisers Upon Majority Opinion and Attraction," *European Journal of Social Psychology*, 2:237–256, 1975. Product of a conference held by the former Committee on Transnational Social Psychology, August 14–September 1, 1971.

Klein, Lawrence R. "Project Link: Forecasting Economic Events," *Items*, 29(1):3–5, March 1975. Reports on the 1974 activities of Project Link, Committee on Economic Stability and Growth.

Lehmann, Winfred P., ed. *Language and Linguistics in the People's Republic of China*. Austin: University of Texas Press, 1975. A report of the American Linguistics Delegation, which visited the People's Republic of China under the auspices of the Committee on Scholarly Communication with the People's Republic of China, October 16–November 13, 1974.

Loehlin, John C., **Gardner Lindzey**, and J. N. **Spuhler**. *Race Differences in Intelligence*. San Francisco: W. H. Freeman & Co., 1975. 392 pages. Prepared under the auspices of the Committee on Biological Bases of Social Behavior.

Martorana, S. C., **William Toombs**, and **David** W. **Breneman**, eds. *Graduate Education and Community Colleges: Cooperative Approaches to Community College Staff Development*. A Technical Report (No. 5) presented to the National Board on Graduate Education, Washington, D.C., August 1975. 137 pages. Sponsored by the Conference Board of Associated Research Councils.

Monsiváis, Carlos. "El clasismo en la literatura mexicana," *Cuadernos Políticos*, 1(1):66–79, July-September 1974. Product of a research project on Mexican literature and cultural history in the 20th century, sponsored by the Joint Committee on Latin American Studies.

———. *Notas sobre historia de la cultura en México, siglo XX*. Mexico City: El Colegio de México, 1975. Based on a project of the Joint Committee on Latin American Studies.

Nakane Chie, ed. *Report of the Second U.S.–Japan Joint Sociolinguistics Conference*. Tokyo.: Japan Society for the Promotion of Science, March 1974. 134 pages. Papers from a conference cosponsored by the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science and the Joint Committee on Japanese Studies, August 9–12, 1973.

National Board on Graduate Education. *Science Development, University Development, and the Federal Government*, Washington, D. C. June 1975. 48 pages. Sponsored by the Conference Board of Associated Research Councils.

Palais, James B., and **Margery** D. **Lang**, eds. *Occasional Papers on Korea*, No. 3. Seattle: University of Washington Institute for Comparative and Foreign Area Studies, June 1974. Published for the Joint Committee on Korean Studies.

Pallma, Sara. *Emigración y retorno de profesionales: El impacto de los estudios en el exterior*. San Carlos de Bariloche, Argentina: Fundación Bariloche, 1974. 59 pages. Product of a research project on the migration and return of students and professionals in Latin America, sponsored by the Joint Committee on Latin American Studies.

Parke, Robert, and Nancy L. Carmichael. "Recent Research on Social Indicators," *New York Statistician*, 27(1):3–4, September–October 1975. Prepared in connection with the work of the Center for Coordination of Research on Social Indicators.

Patterson, Thomas E., and Ronald P. Abeles. "Mass Communications and the 1976 Presidential Election," *Items*, 29(2):13–18, June 1975. A report of the Committee on Mass Communications and Political Behavior.

Perkins, Dwight H., ed. *China's Modern Economy in Historical Perspective*. Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1975. 344 pages. Papers of a conference sponsored by the Subcommittee on Research on the Chinese Economy, Joint Committee on Contemporary China, June 18–19, 1973.

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———. "Social Experimentation," *Society*, 12(5):34–41, July–August 1975. Prepared in connection with the work of the Committee on Experimentation as a Method for Planning and Evaluating Social Intervention.

Riecken, Henry W. et al. *Social Experimentation*. New York: Academic Press, 1974. 357 pages. Product of the Committee on Experimentation as a Method for Planning and Evaluating Social Intervention.

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Satō Seizaburō and Roger Dingman, eds., *Kindai nihon no taigai taido* (Contemporary Japanese Attitudes Toward the World). Tokyo: Tokyo University Press, December 1974. 274 pages. Japanese translation of papers from a conference on Japan and world order, cosponsored by the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science and the Joint Committee on Japanese Studies, June 1–4, 1973.

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Southwick, Jessie C. and Philip K. Hastings, eds. *Survey Data for Trend Analysis: An Index to Repeated Questions in U.S. National Surveys Held by the Roper Public Opinion Research Center.* Under the editorial direction of Philip K. Hastings; with an essay by Norval D. Glenn. Williamstown, Mass. and New York: Roper Public Opinion Research Center and the Social Science Research Council, February 1975. 566 pages. Sponsored by the Center for Coordination of Research on Social Indicators.

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Teyler, Timothy J., William M. Baum, and Michael M. Patterson, eds., "Behavioral and Biological Issues in the Learning Paradigm," *Physiological Psychology*, 3(1):65–72, 1975. Report of a workshop sponsored by the Committee on Biological Bases of Social Behavior, December 13–19, 1973.

Tilly, Charles, ed. *The Formation of National States in Western Europe.* Princeton: Princeton University Press, March 1975. 711 pages. Studies in Political Development 8, sponsored by the former Committee on Comparative Politics.

Vidal, Hernán, ed. *Literatura latinamericana e ideologia de la dependencia*, a special issue of *Hispamerica*, October 1975. Based on a project of the Joint Committee on Latin American Studies.

Vogel, Ezra F. ed. *Modern Japanese Organization and Decision-Making.* Berkeley: University of California Press, 1975. 340 pages. Product of a conference sponsored by the Joint Committee on Japanese Studies, January 5–10, 1973.

Ward, Robert E., and Bryce Wood. "Foreign Area Studies and the Social Science Research Council," *Items*, 28(4):53–58, December 1974.

WOLF, MARGERY, and ROXANE WITKE, eds. *Women in Chinese Society.* Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1975. 314 pages. Papers of a conference sponsored by the Joint Committee on Contemporary China, June 11–15, 1973.

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Social Indicators Newsletter, Nos. 5–7, October 1974, March 1975, July 1975. Published by the Center for Coordination of Research on Social Indicators.

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Financial Statements

Financial data removed by ERIC.